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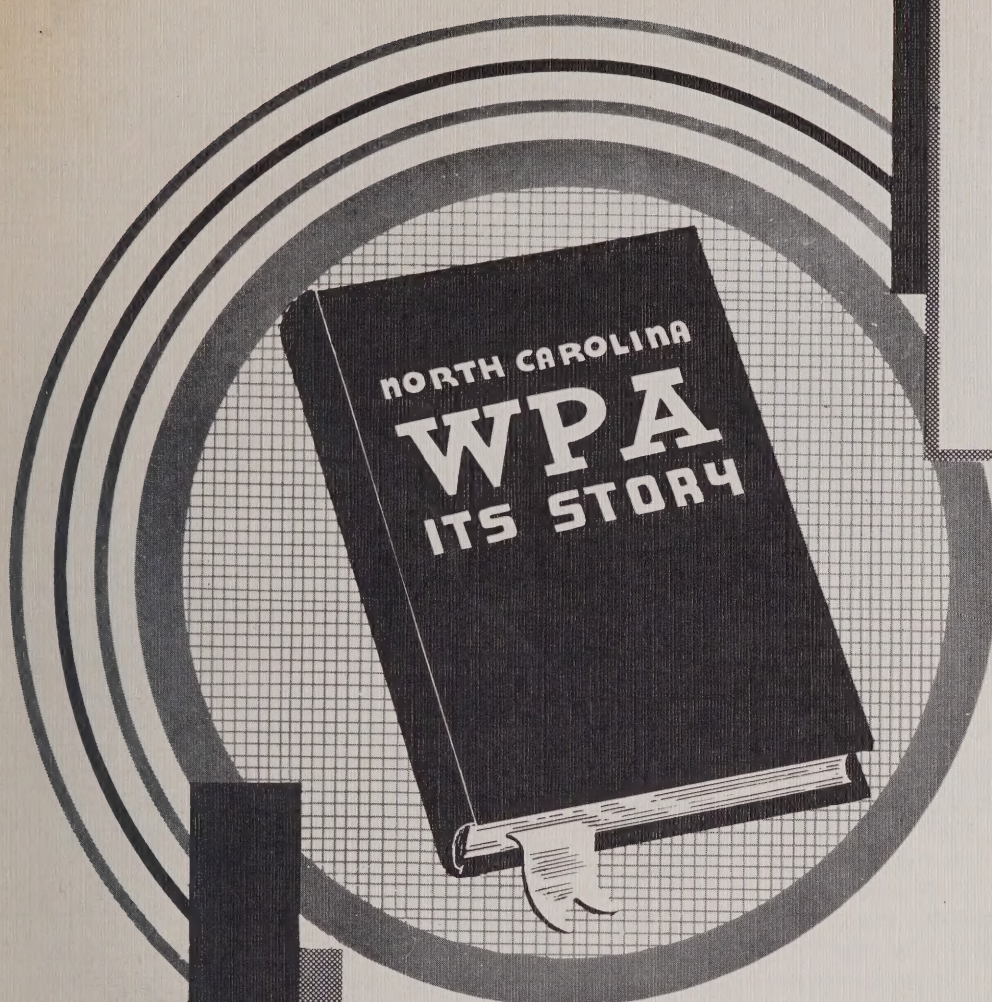


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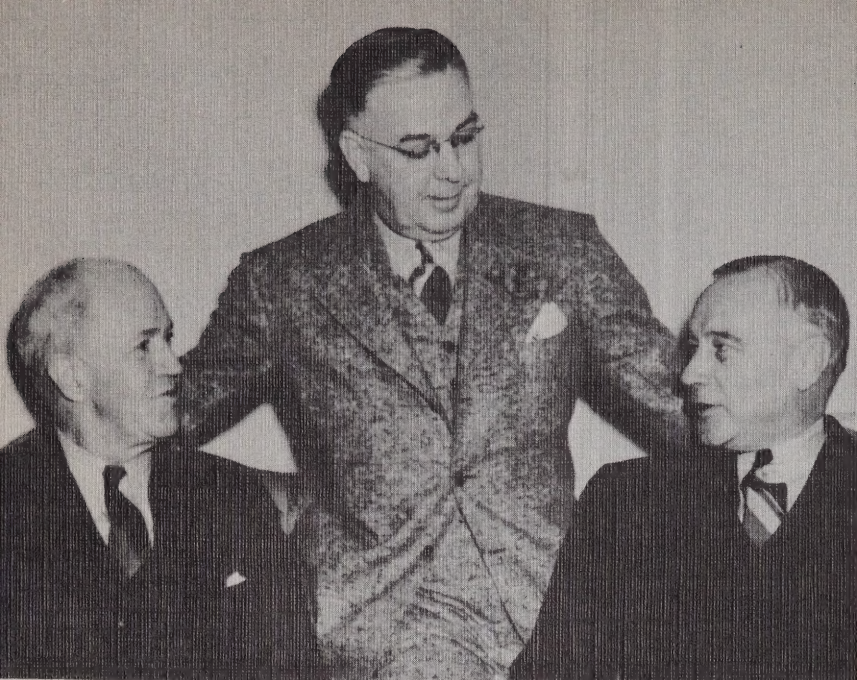


Library

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WORK





M. J. Miller,
Regional Director

C. C. McGinnis,
State Administrator

Col. F. C. Harrington,
Work Projects Commissioner

Federal Works Agency North Carolina Work Projects Administration

Raleigh

GLENN L. BOBBITT
Director of Operations

MRS. MAY E. CAMPBELL
*Director, Professional
and Service Projects*

C. K. SPICER
Director of Finance

E. G. DORSEY
Director of Employment

MISS CHLORIS KELLUM
*Associate Employment
Director*

FRED J. COHN
Director, Information Service

WPA Its Story

To January 1, 1940

Information Service

★ You will see over three hundred pictures of projects in this pamphlet. Obviously, not all of the 3984 WPA-completed projects can be shown. What you will not see here are the heartaches and despair caused tens of thousands in North Carolina when they were caught between the grindstones of a maladjusted economy—nor will you see that little spark—that little spark we call hope—which has been fanned within the breasts of close on to 125,000 of our state who have been given gainful employment by WPA when no other source for jobs was open for them.

Yes, the basic reasons for WPA have been to provide work for needy, unemployed men and women on worthwhile constructions and services. We all know that it is the needy individual around whom the WPA program revolves. We know that the WPA does not function alone but in partnership with the state of North Carolina and its counties, cities, and towns, which now contribute more than one-fourth of project costs. We know that those governmental agencies, not the WPA, say what persons are eligible for work relief and what improvements and services are to be carried on in each locality.

We have heard of the large amounts of money spent for work relief. North Carolina's press has told about most of WPA accomplishments. What we have not had is a complete inventory—the credit side of the ledger—the results obtained from making investments in the welfare of human beings—our neighbors, friends, compatriots. They have not been people in Indo-China or some such place as Borneo whose noses have been kept above water, but North Carolinians. They have not been working on schemes to make Hindustan square, nor have they been regimented to build war implements to destroy us or others. They have been working on needed public improvements to make life better for themselves and for us all.

What an average of 38,500 men and women, working four and one-half years for their State, Federal and local govern-


ments, have produced in return for their wages is shown here—

A while ago, the North Carolina League of Municipalities and the State Planning Board asked the several state departments, counties, cities, and towns for an unbiased appraisal of WPA—Some 165 reports were sent in. The following is a digest of those reports:

"The WPA has been most efficient . . . The work has been useful and permanent . . . Relief workers have given honest labor to the best of their abilities . . . The workmanship has been good. Many instances are noted where the finished projects were the equal of similar jobs done by private contract . . . Work relief is a method better than direct relief for caring for the unemployed . . . The work has helped to keep relief workers fit for private jobs and many reports show that workers have improved their skill status by the training given by competent foremen . . . The public facilities built are permanent and are of such nature that they serve the majority of people in each subdivision. Morale and health standards of entire communities have been raised through construction and social welfare projects."

Eighty-five percent of the Federal money spent has gone into the pockets of WPA workers as wages. These small salaries have been immediately spent locally for the bare necessities of living, aiding local commerce. The rest of the money, including most of the sponsors' contributions have gone for the purchase of materials, equipment and supplies, and such non-labor costs. The material and supply dollar was injected into commerce, making other jobs.

Fred J. Cohn
Director, Information Service.



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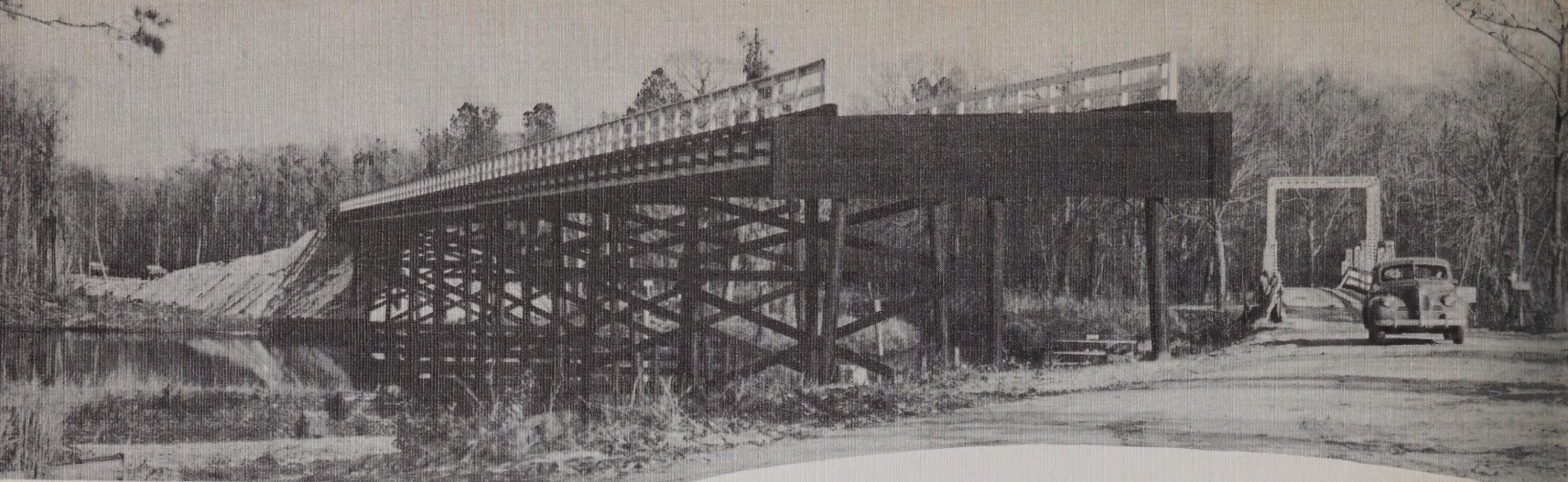
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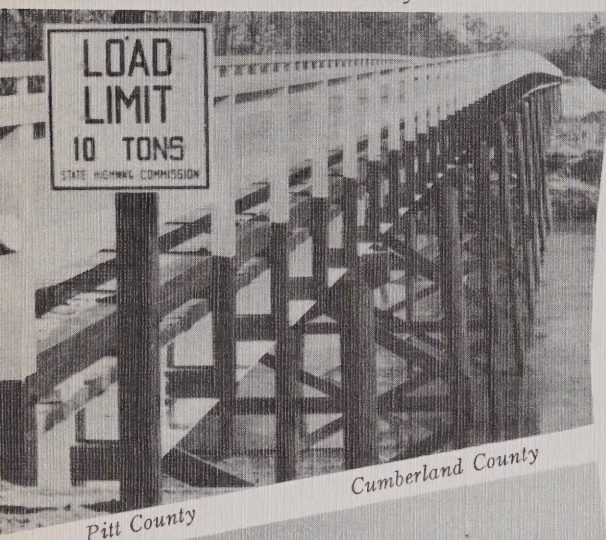
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Pender County



Pitt County

Cumberland County

Roads and Bridges

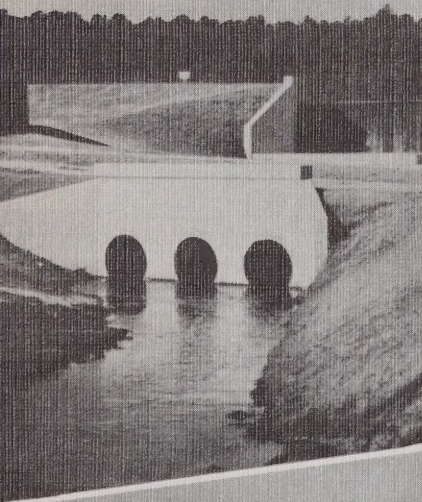
Twenty-four-lane highways may yet be well beyond the frontiers of our imagining and even of our wishing, but if all the miles of road built by WPA in co-operation with the North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission had been laid end-to-end and side-by-side, the State would have just such a highway stretching from Manteo to Murphy. Some day it may happen, and if there should be demand, it could happen.

It's 605 miles between these two most widely spaced towns in North Carolina and with a 24-lane highway, it would take twelve times that much road. There is enough, and with 469 miles to spare. The total figure is **7,729 miles** for roads built, or rebuilt. Of course, such road would have to have bridges, and drainage. These have been built, too. The total number of **bridges** built is **213**, with a total length of 10,328 feet.

In many places culverts serve better than bridges; these also have been built, **3,371** of them,

with a total length of 133,123, feet. Such a highway of day after tomorrow would need drainage. WPA has provided it with **222 miles of ditches and pipe**. Even now, there is planning for highway landscaping, and such a road would have to have it. The WPA has **landscaped 175 miles** of the distance already, grading, planting grass and shrubs. Some **traffic signs** would be necessary, too. Already **965** of them have been set up.

Instead of building day-after-tomorrow's roads, the WPA has for the most part, been building day-before-yesterday's roads—and taking the kinks out of roads that were already built. It has concerned itself primarily with secondary and farm-to-market roads, affording for the first time modernized outlets from isolated communities which, in the course of events, would have had years to wait before highway engineers reached them.



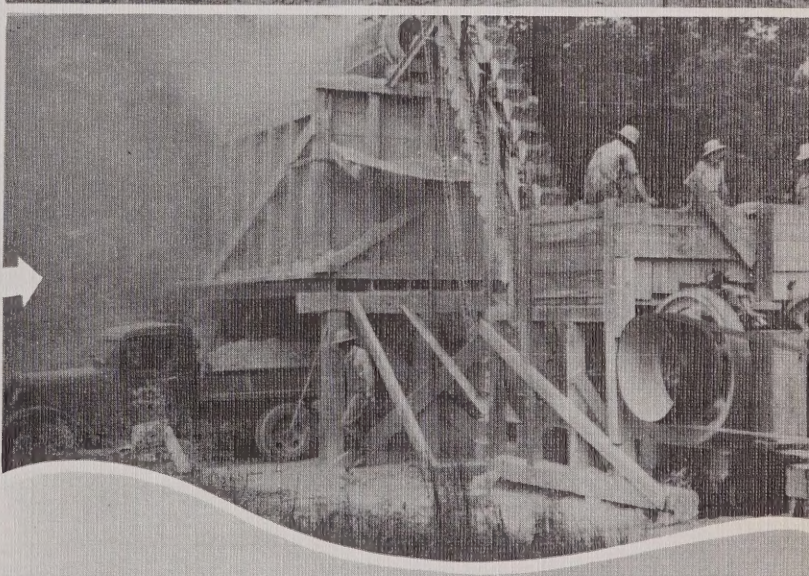
Yadkin County

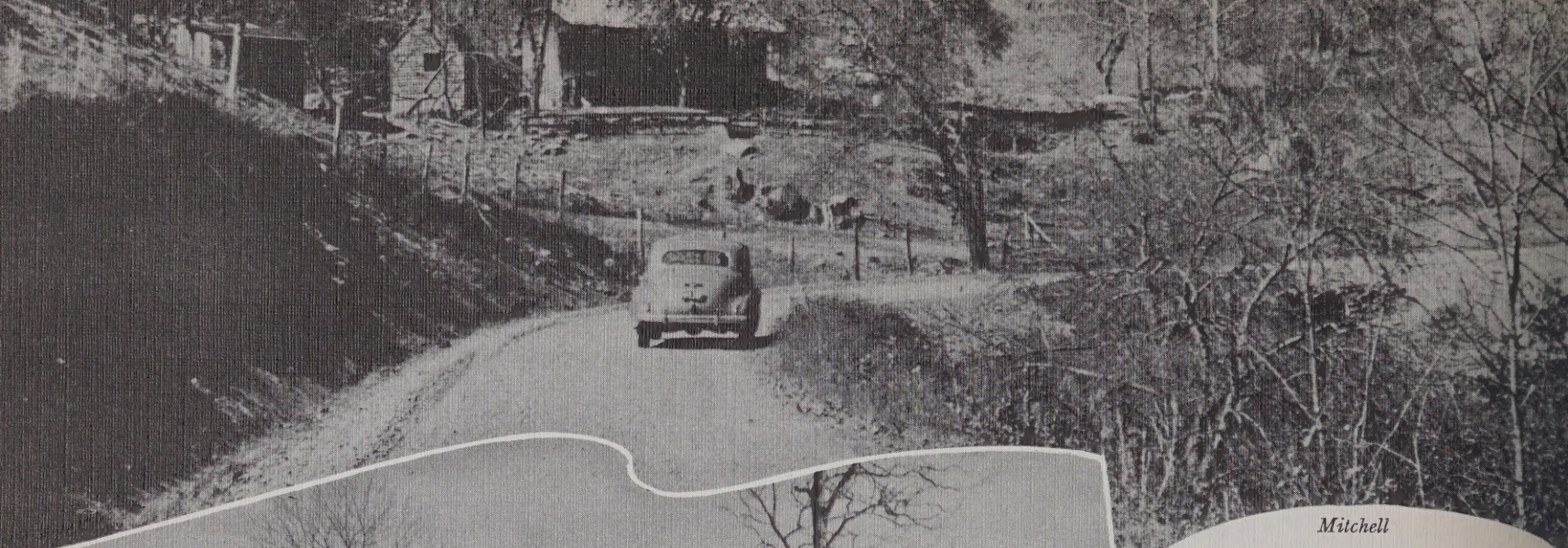
Onslow County



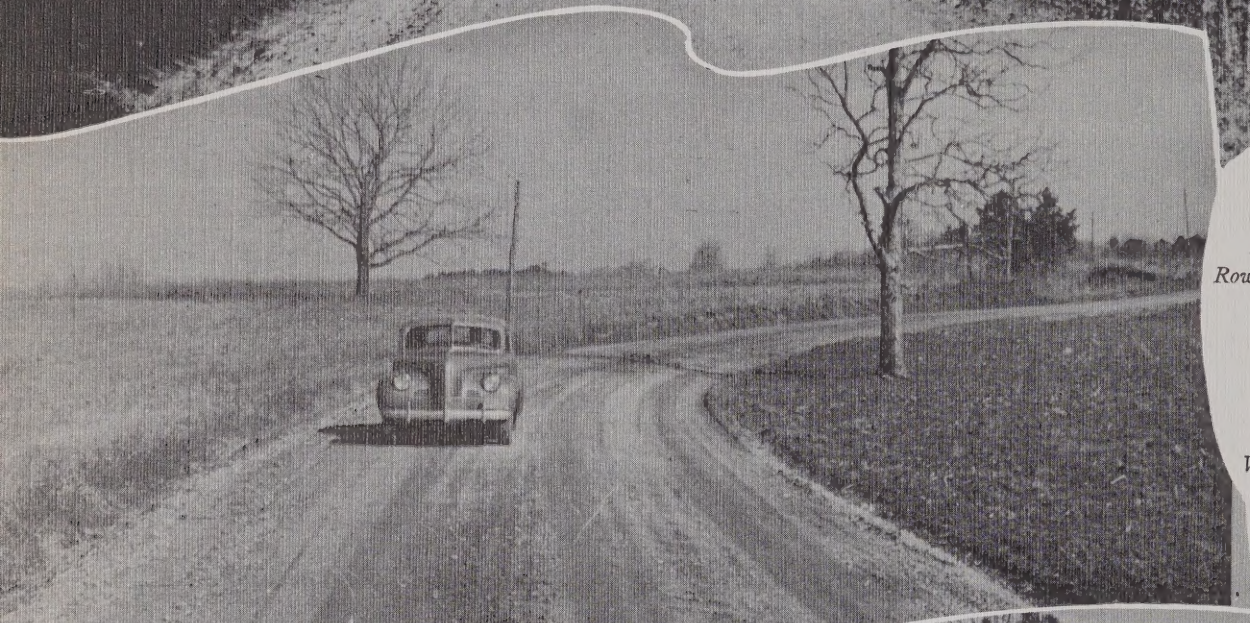
Avery County







Mitchell

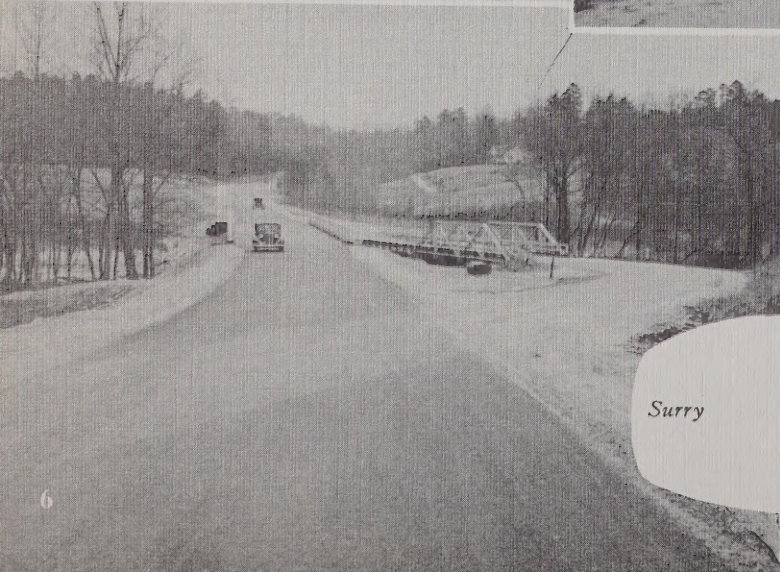


Rowan

**Types completed
County roads**

Wilkes

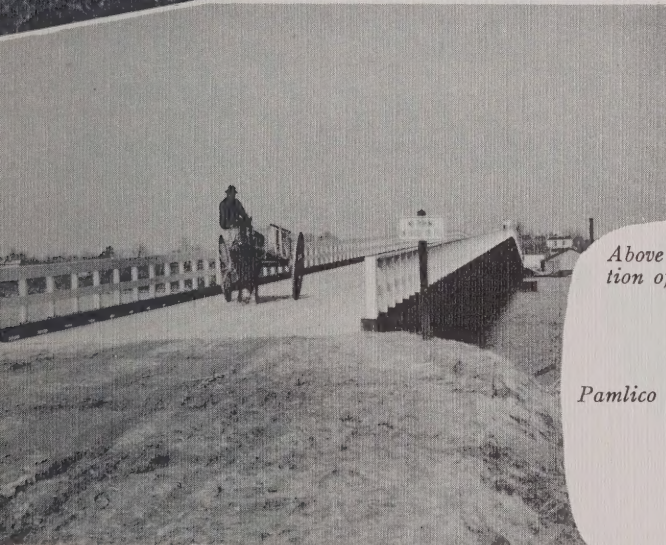
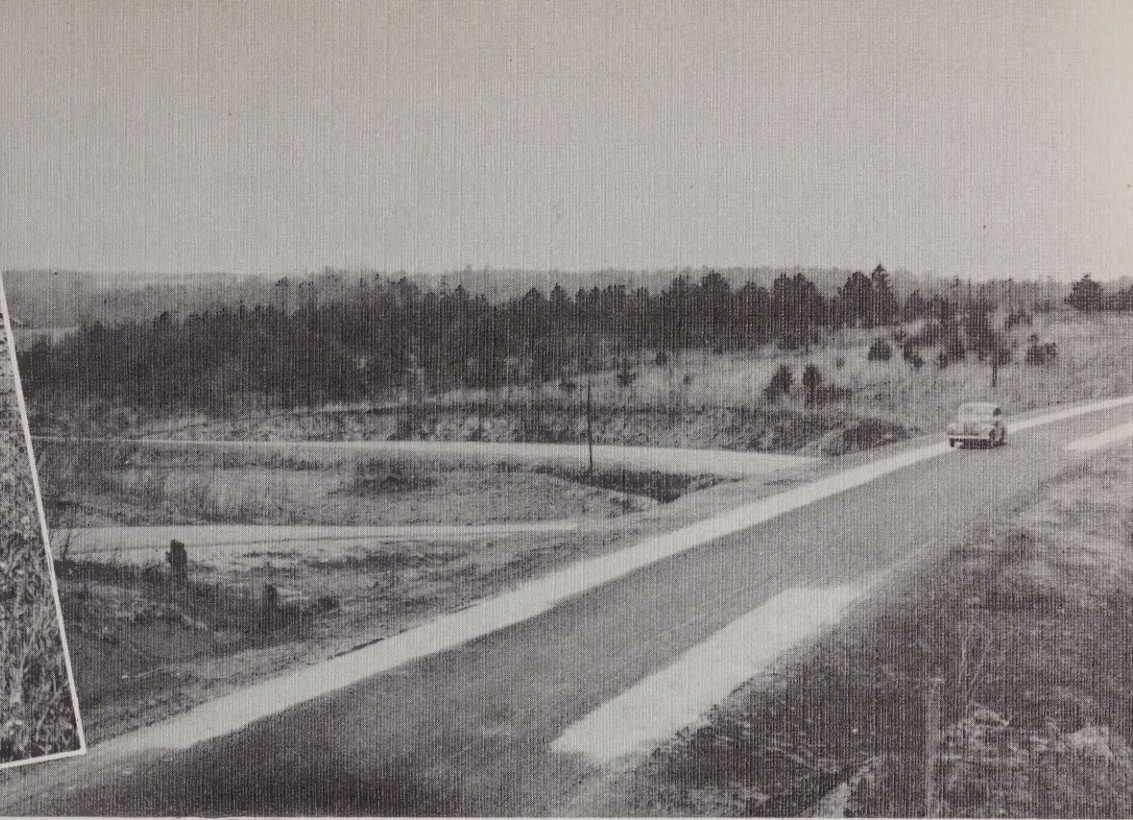
Onslow



Surry



Robeson

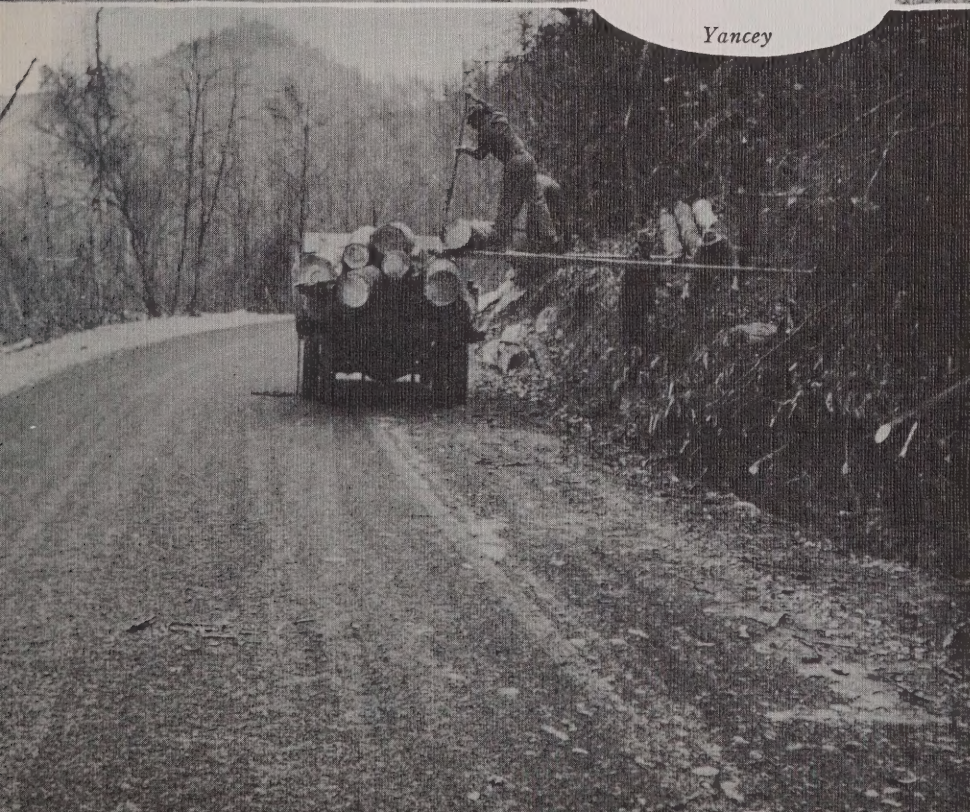


Above right, in Surry, section of 193 miles curves eliminated

Pamlico

Mitchell

Yancey





Elkin

Wilmington

Streets, Side- walks, Curbs and Gutters

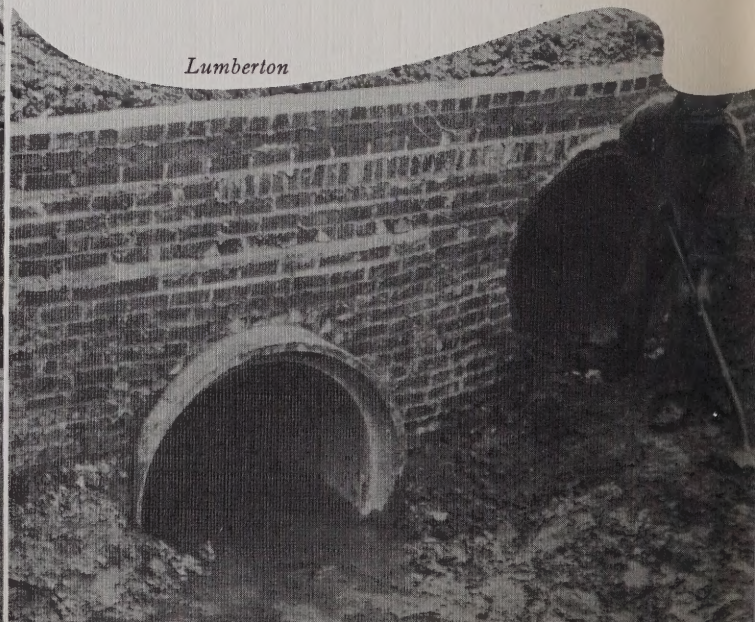
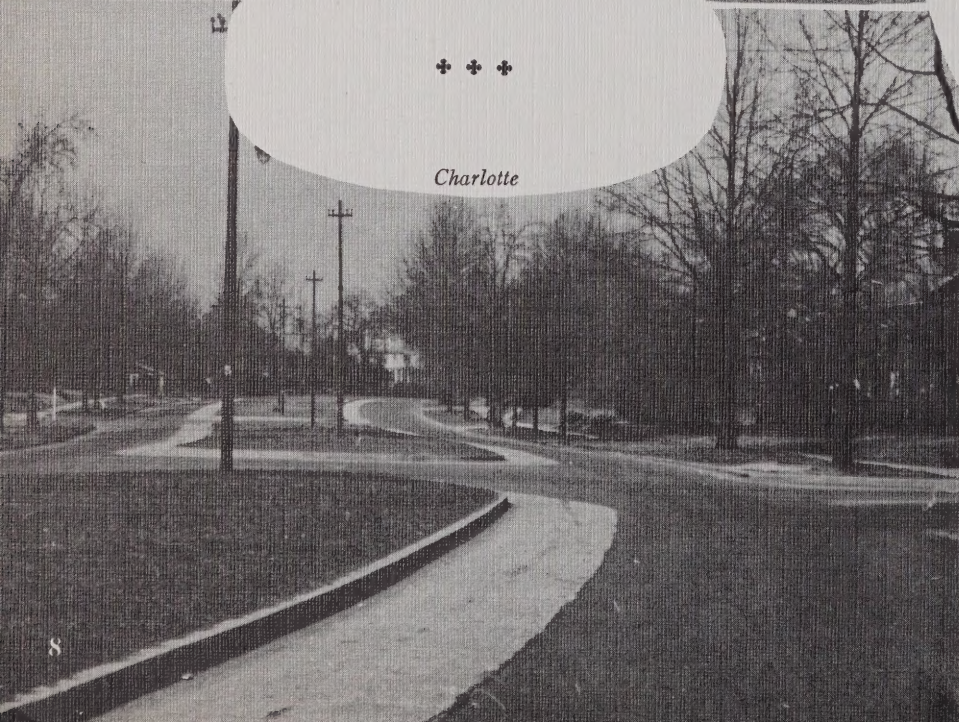
★ WPA workers lifting North Carolinians "out of the mud" has not been confined to roads. All over the state, in nearly every city, town, hamlet, 822 miles of streets have been constructed or improved as well as 290 miles of curbs and gutters and 298 miles of sidewalks.



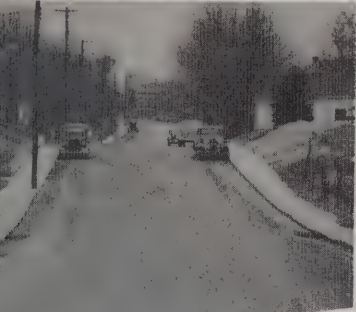
Asheville

✦ ✦ ✦

Charlotte



Lumberton



*Elizabeth City
Mt. Airy*



Salisbury



*Lumberton
Gastonia*

Some towns, like *Newton*, boast of all streets having been surfaced. With an eye to the future other municipalities are planning as much as 100 blocks of new streets. Most places have advanced street programs by many years.

There is usually more to street work than meets the eye—where needed, storm drains and culverts must be installed, worn out pavements and street car tracks removed.

✦ ✦ ✦



Above:
Familiar all over the State—
mixing concrete for curbs and sidewalks.



Sanford



Blowing Rock



Public Buildings

A lot of sweat and muscle power of WPA laborers, skilled and unskilled, went into the construction of **601 new public buildings**, excluding utility plants and buildings at airports, reconstruction improvement of, or renovating **2242 others** and building additions to **60 more**.

The several types are noted in this pamphlet—

✦ ✦ ✦

On this and the next page are shown a few of the **12 city halls**, **24 garages**, **5 court house additions**, the county office building, the **2 court houses**, the jail.

✦ ✦ ✦

To make room for progress and to do away with condemned structures, WPA has razed **36 buildings** under **demolition** projects.



Pamlico Courthouse

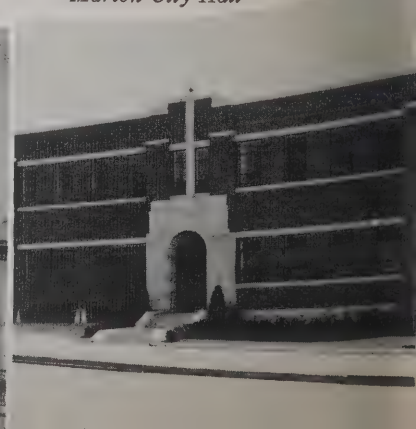
Scotland Neck City Hall

Chatham Jail

Windsor City Hall

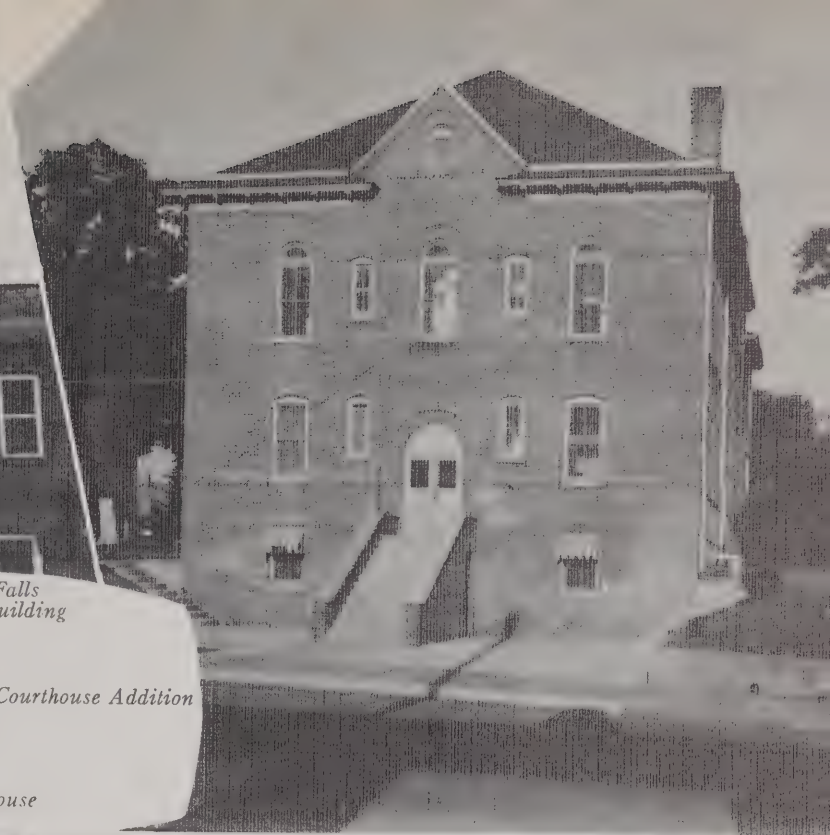
Wilmington Garage

Marion City Hall

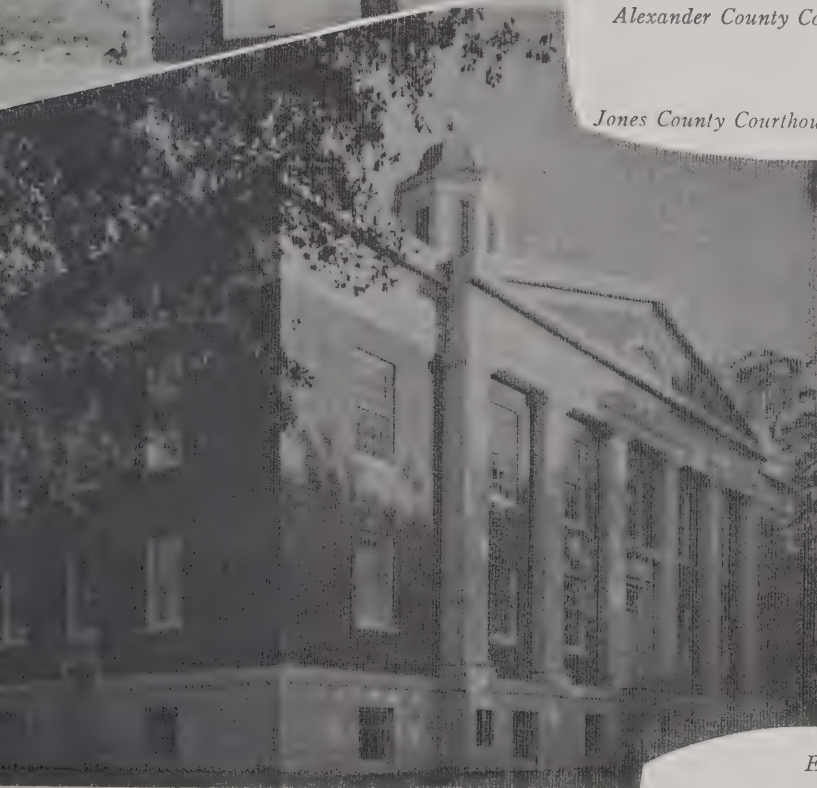




*Granite Falls
Municipal Building*



Alexander County Courthouse Addition



Jones County Courthouse



Elkin City Hall

*Native stone County Office Building,
Watauga*



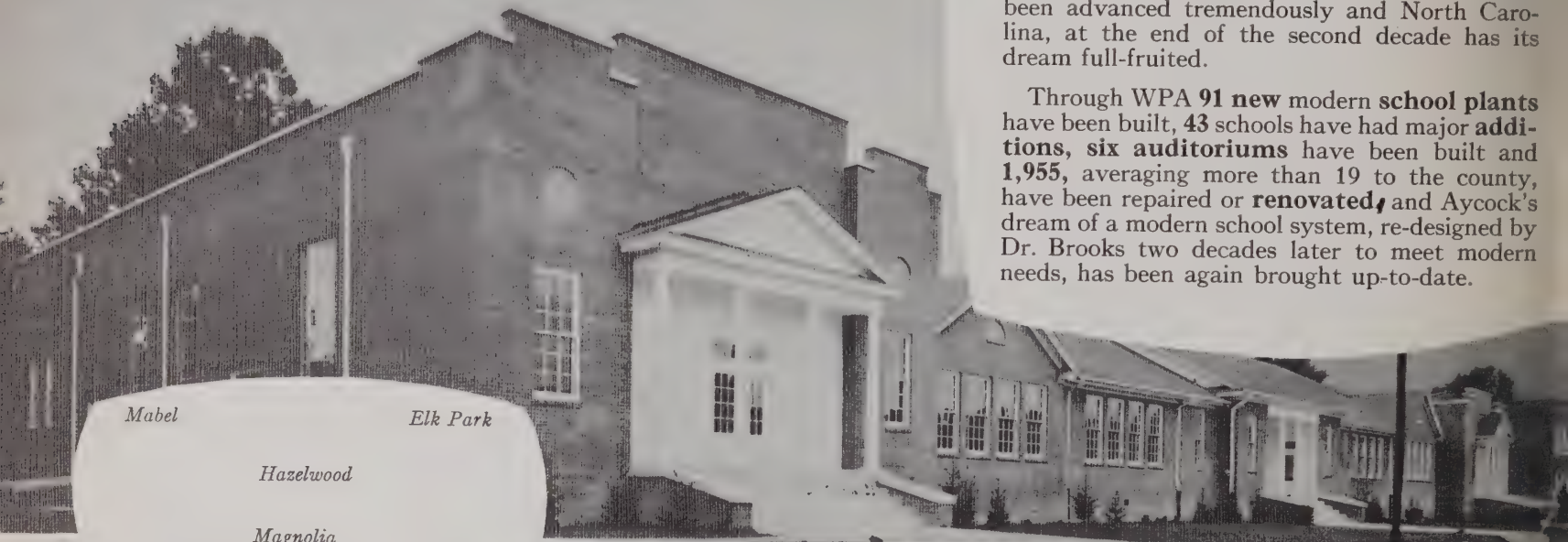


Schools

Forty years ago Aycock gave North Carolina the "Build a School House a day" and twenty years ago Supt. E. C. Brooks replaced it with "Tear Down a School House a Day" when he projected the State's pioneering plan of consolidation and reconstruction. A thing called a depression winged the Brooks era in full flight, and rebuilding was halted far from its goal.

WPA picked up the program, and within the past five years, through the use of workmen who needed employment as badly as the school building program needed completion, the work has been advanced tremendously and North Carolina, at the end of the second decade has its dream full-fruited.

Through WPA **91** new modern school plants have been built, **43** schools have had major **additions**, **six auditoriums** have been built and **1,955**, averaging more than 19 to the county, have been repaired or **renovated**, and Aycock's dream of a modern school system, re-designed by Dr. Brooks two decades later to meet modern needs, has been again brought up-to-date.



Mabel

Elk Park

Hazelwood

Magnolia

Red Springs

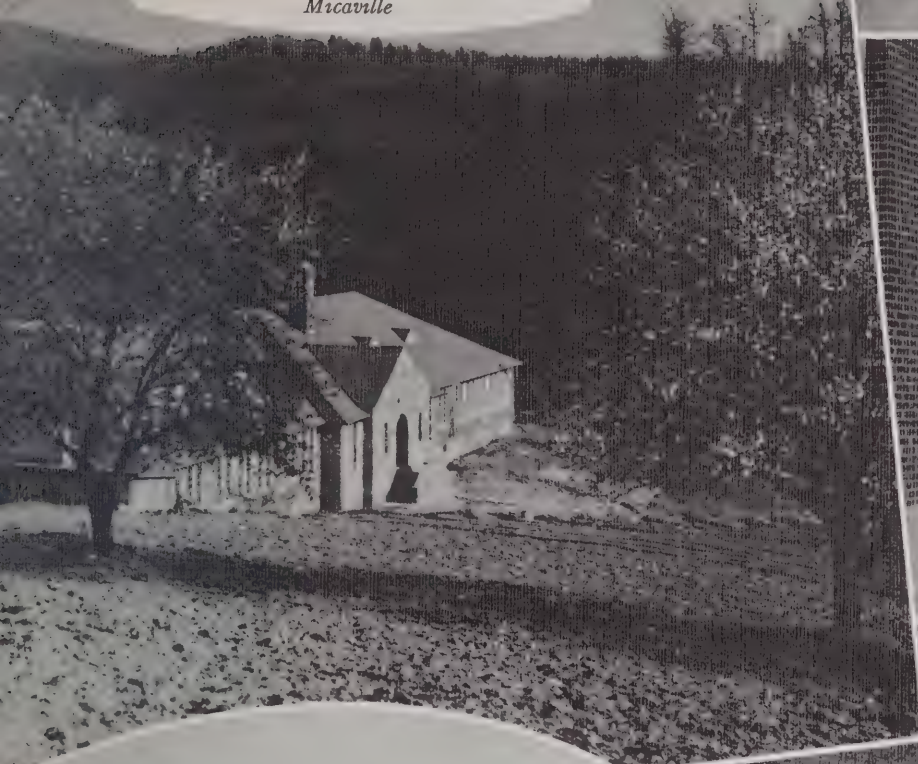
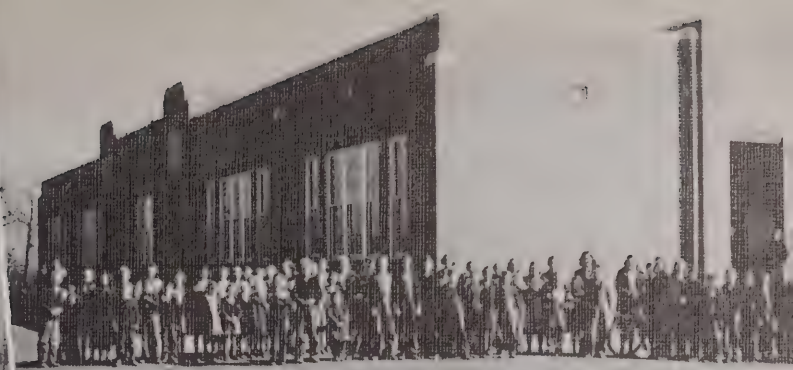


Men, by the dozens, became skilled brick and stone masons from experience gained working on WPA schools.

Crossnore

Bethel

Micaville



Rhodhiss

Oak Hill

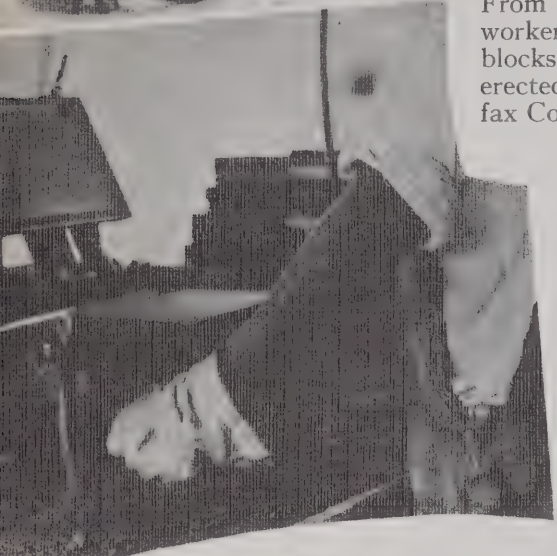
Tipton Hill

Fig





From sand pits, WPA workers made cement blocks and with them erected 5 schools in Halifax County.



Day Book

Mountain View



Shoals

Sparta

China Grove





*Above and right: School Additions at
Rockwell and Maysville*



Center right: Pilot Mountain



Goldston



Above: Wilkesboro

Beulah (Surry)





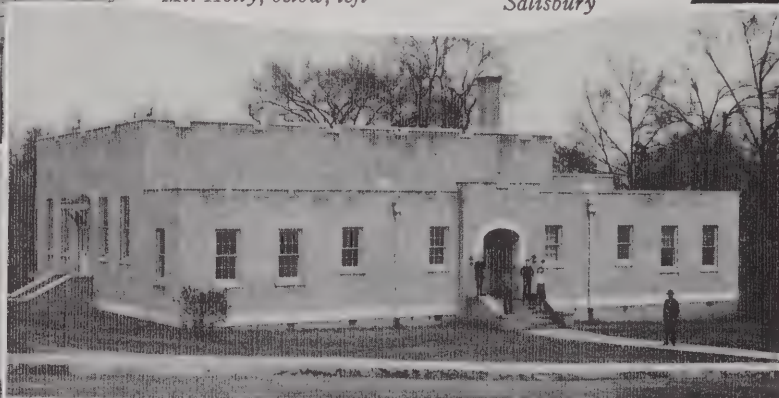
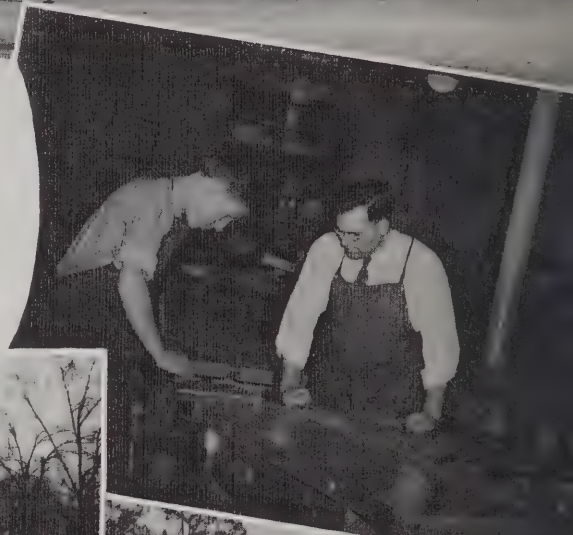
Lumberton

Needs of a modern school run far beyond the vision of the pioneers—for there came to pass a great need of facilities for vocational education. Here again WPA has supplemented the resources of the State, building **69 vocational workshops.**



Mt. Holly, below, left

Salisbury



Robersonville

Cabarrus County

**7 teacherages
14 Faculty Houses**

Those at Appalachian State Teachers College





Agricultural Buildings

To serve agrarian interests, 55 counties have utilized WPA workers to construct that many agricultural buildings.

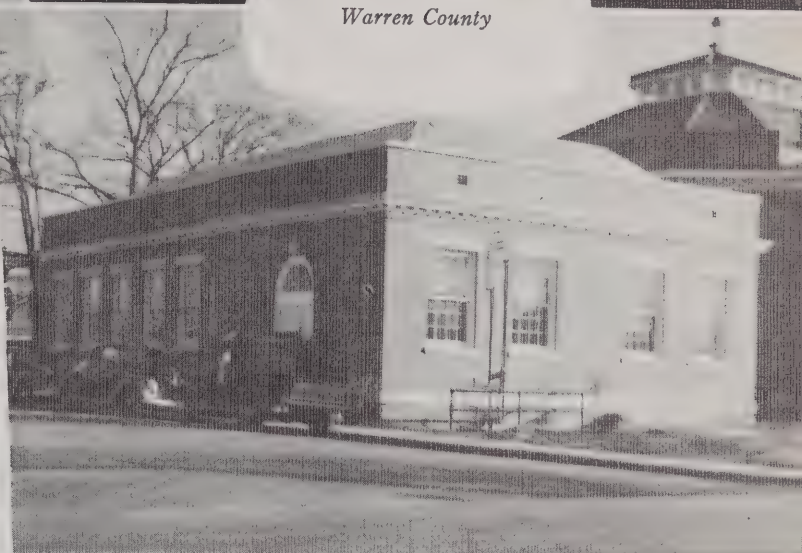
The enactment of The Agricultural Adjustment law and the increase of county functions, caused many counties to be without adequate space to house the Farm Agent, Home Demonstration Agent, the increased activities of the County Welfare Departments, a test-laboratory.

Farmers have termed these, "our buildings"—even though so many activities are carried on in them for all people living in the respective counties.

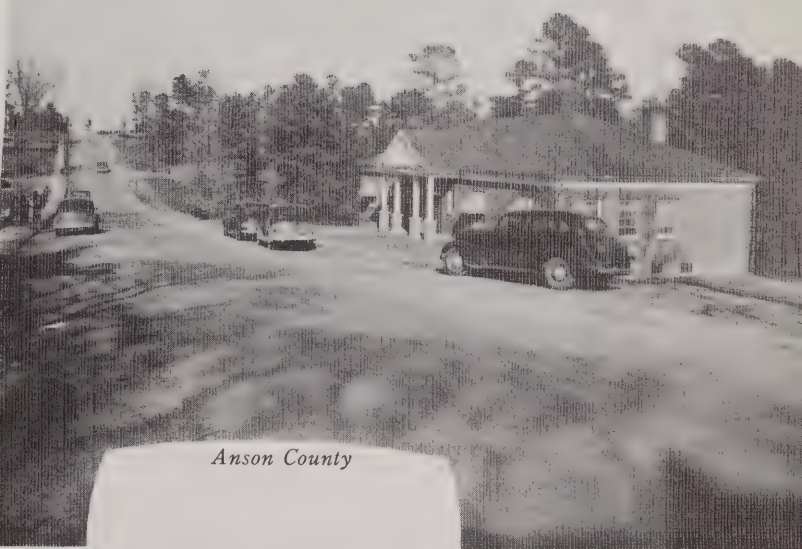
The buildings serve as meeting places for farm groups as all contain an assembly hall. Several are used as a market center for farm produce.

The four pictures across the top of the page are scenes showing uses of such buildings. Respectively, they are: farm agent determining agricultural quotas, health officer, an interview by the Welfare Department, and canning facts being imparted by an home demonstration agent to a 4-H Club prize winner.

Warren County



Anson County



Macon County's Agricultural Building.





Robeson



Caldwell

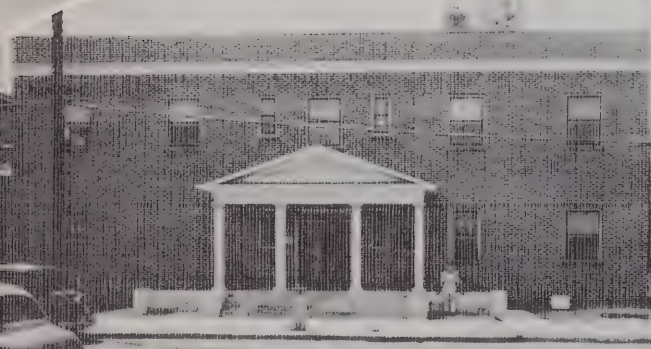


counties

Lee

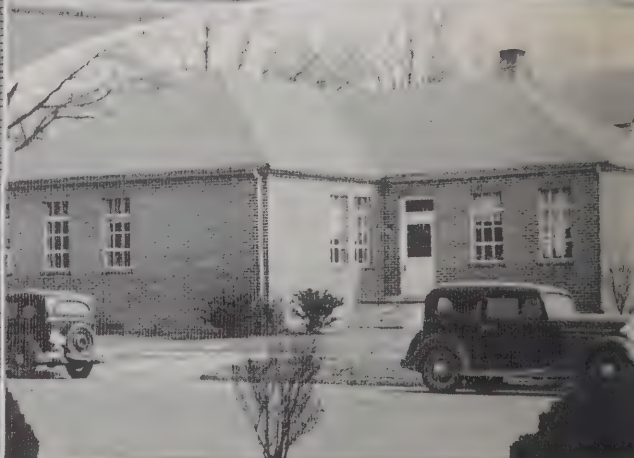
Guilford

Lenoir

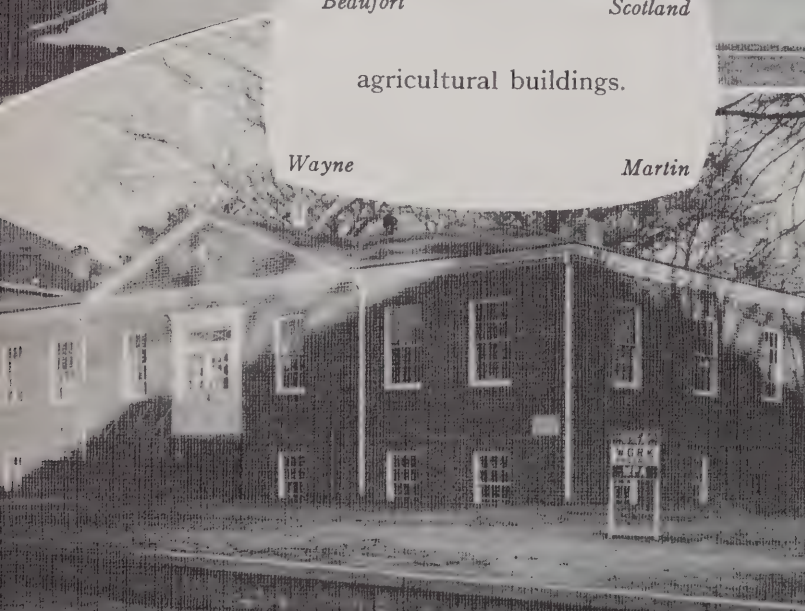


Beaufort

Scotland



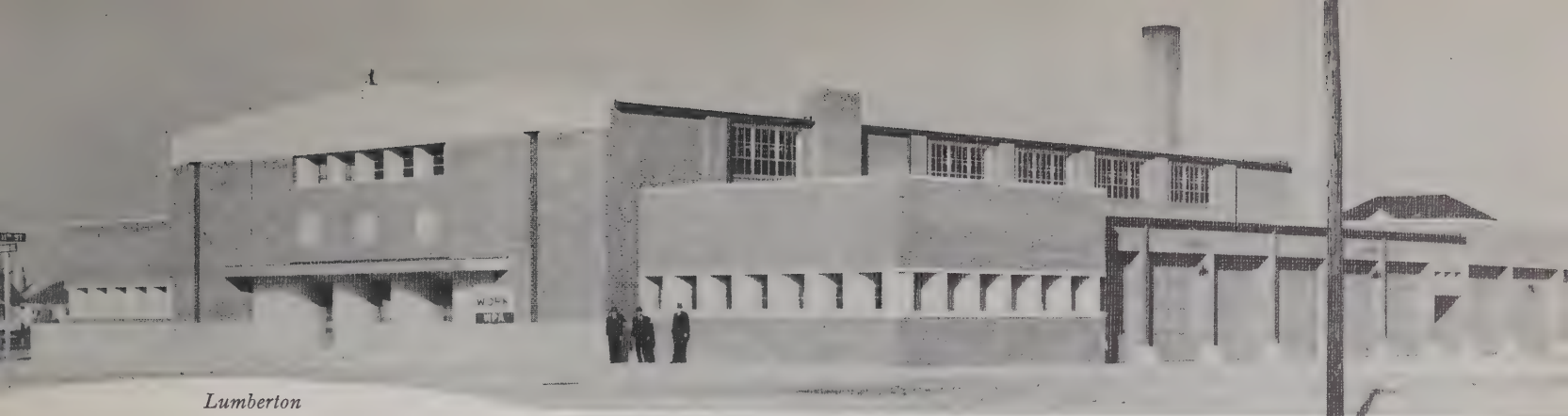
agricultural buildings.



Wayne

Martin





Lumberton

Armories

As it should be, 25 cities and towns have procured that many armories—improvements to two and an addition to another—in which to quarter North Carolina National Guard Units. They are basic factors in National defense—yet, those structures are not owned by the militia but by local governmental agencies—used by the military for only a fraction of the time, they serve mainly as auditoriums, civic centers. It is well that dancing feet and laughter resound in them more often than marching feet.

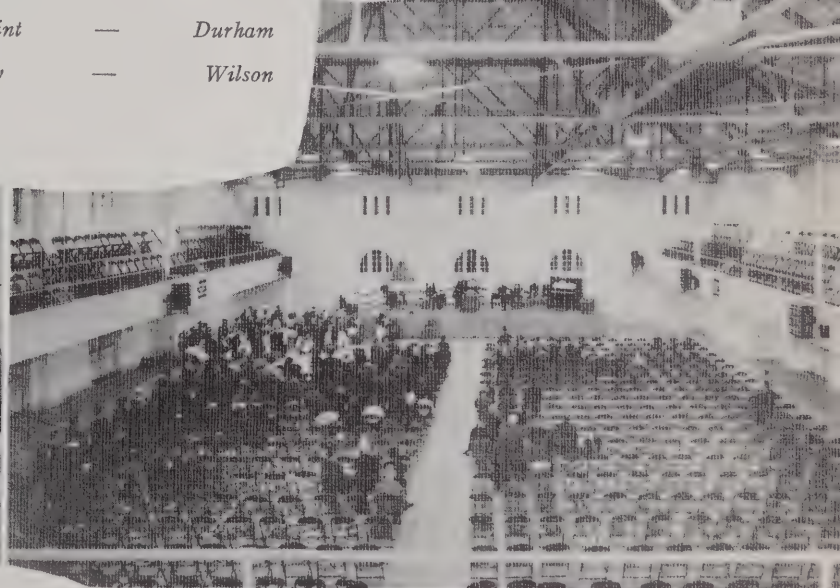
Concord

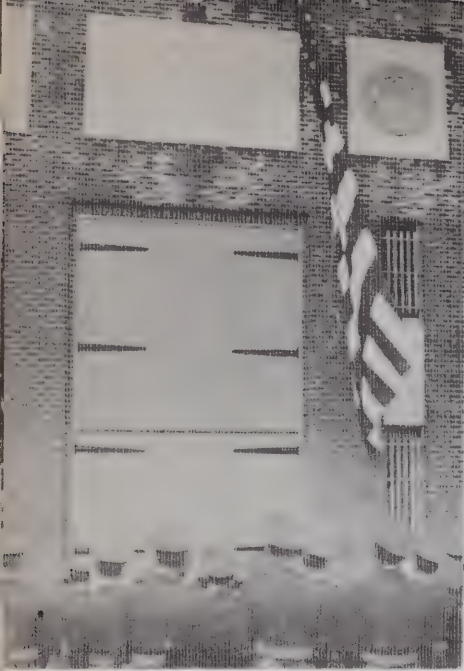


Raeford (Athletic Field at rear)

High Point — Durham

Salisbury — Wilson





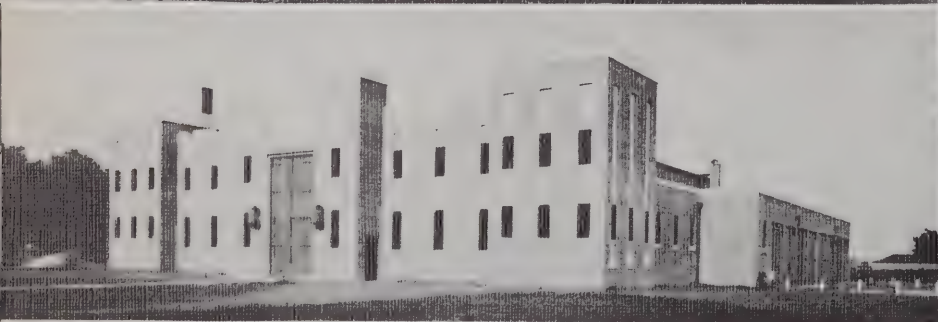
Washington

Though peaceful pursuits are the main uses of WPA-built armory auditoriums, we are preparing to defend our shores—is the twin motif of the above float in a dedication parade.



Morganton

Raleigh



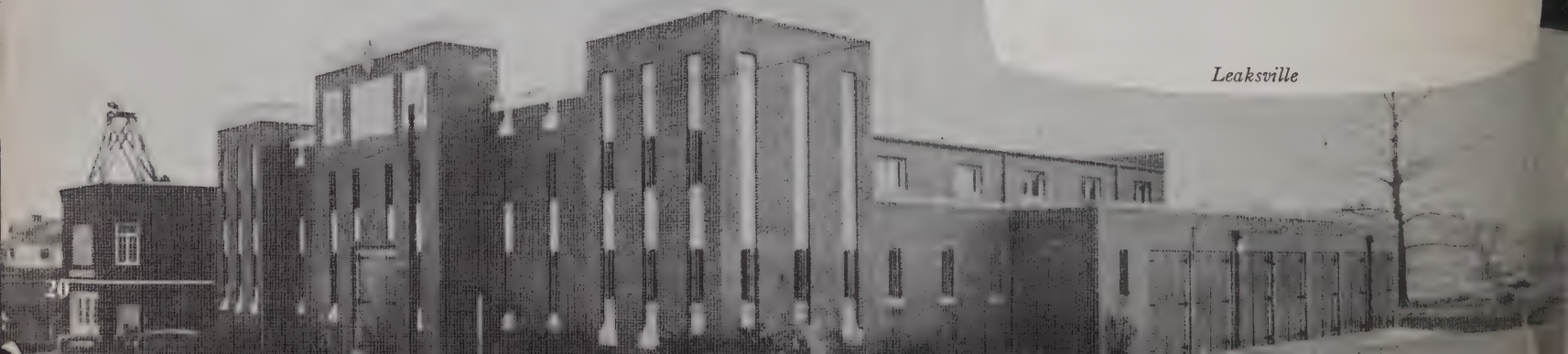
Sanford

Canton

Edenton



Leaksville

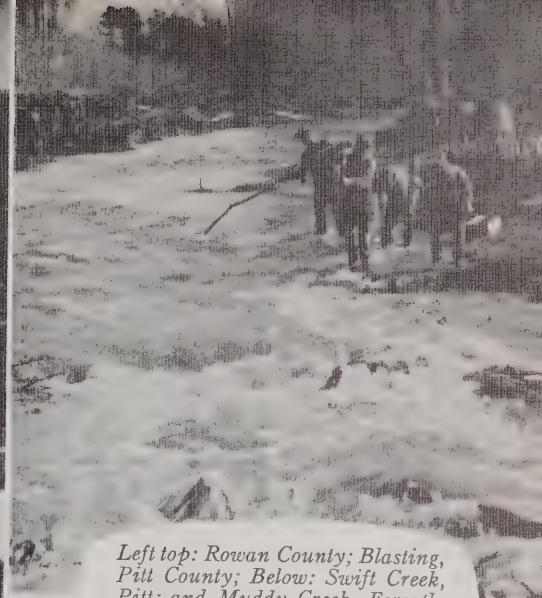


Contributions to Health

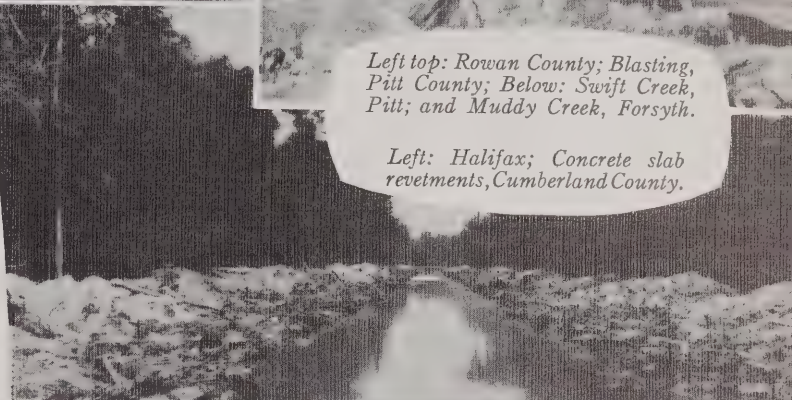
Through the facilities of WPA, North Carolina armed adversity against one evil that for generations has waged a guerrilla warfare against public health, and now, at the end of four and one-half years, it can point to what the makers of war communiques would describe as important advances in every sector. It is an old fight, the fight against squalor and ignorance and against death. Adversity, thus armed, has won, literally, a tremendous victory.

North Carolina through WPA has built 117,784 sanitary privies, replacing as many primitive barbarous outposts of disease, and how effective this work has been is reflected in the continued reduction in the rate of typhoid fever and other communicable diseases, and this in a period of economic stress, when the incidence of disease and death has always climbed upward. This fact is attested by unsolicited letters from county health officers over the state.

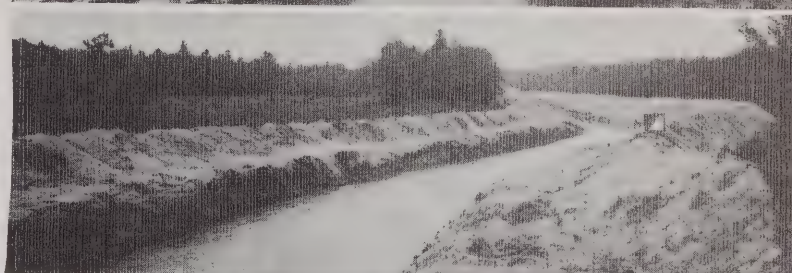
Everywhere in North Carolina and especially in eastern counties not naturally drained, malaria has been one of the major elements in the offensive strategy of disease. The incidence of malaria has been cut very nearly in half by 2,702 miles of ditch and pipe that have dried up the breeding places of the malarial-bearing mosquito, draining 346,066 acres of marsh and swamp area. - - -



Left top: Rowan County; Blasting, Pitt County; Below: Swift Creek, Pitt; and Muddy Creek, Forsyth.

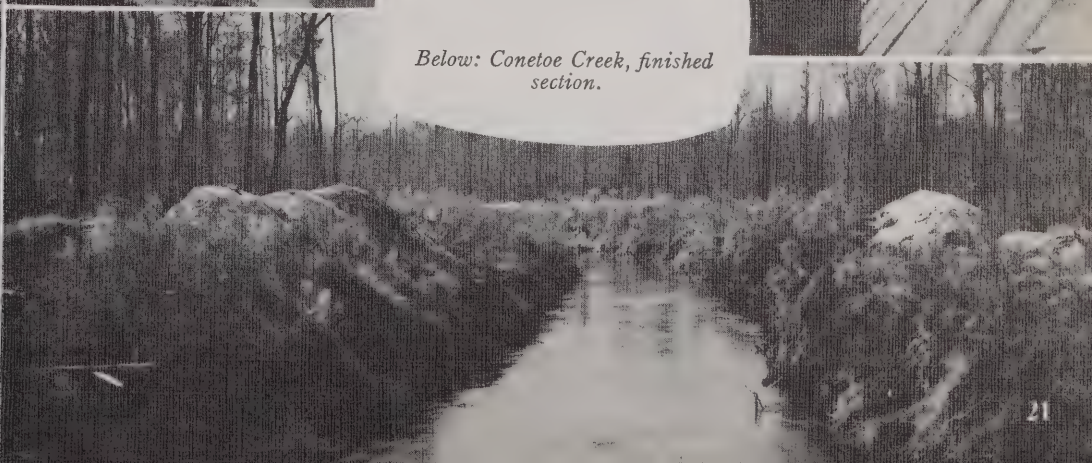


Left: Halifax; Concrete slab revetments, Cumberland County.



Left bottom: Little Raft Creek, Robeson.

Below: Conetoe Creek, finished section.



Sewer and Water Supply Systems

Time and again, until the jest is threadbare, the unthinking have laughed about WPA workmen just digging a hole and filling it up again. But before they filled it up, though the jest ignores it, they placed in the hole **376 miles of storm and sanitary sewers, 210 miles of water mains.** While they did not hide them in holes, they built **39 utility plants** and improved **18 others**; two municipal incinerators for burning trash; built or re-built **14 pumping stations**, an even dozen water treatment plants, **26 sewage disposal plants, 62 water wells, 33 reservoirs,** 11 reservoirs impounded by dams, 5,427 sewerage connections, **40 miles of electric power lines** and one power plant.

These are contributions to the basic problem.

Lake Lure Dam, Rutherford County

Bryson City Water Supply System

Mt. Gilead Water Works,

Mocksville Sewage Disposal Unit

Apex Water Works Plant,

Improvements, Fayetteville Water Works



Fayetteville

Hillsboro



Ahoskie

Below: Rockwell, sewers on the left, water lines on the right.

James Whitcomb Riley, in his "Passing of the Old Back House" and Chick Sales, "Specialist", humorously flaunted the "tabooed" subject. They did not include in their compositions the filth, attendant inconvenience, unpleasantness and danger of contamination common to the "Old-Timers." The CWA and ERA, encouraged by National and State health officers, started building privies. Jesters fashioned these new "works of art" as the escutcheon of the relief agencies. The WPA inherited the "Coat of Arms" and the jokes.

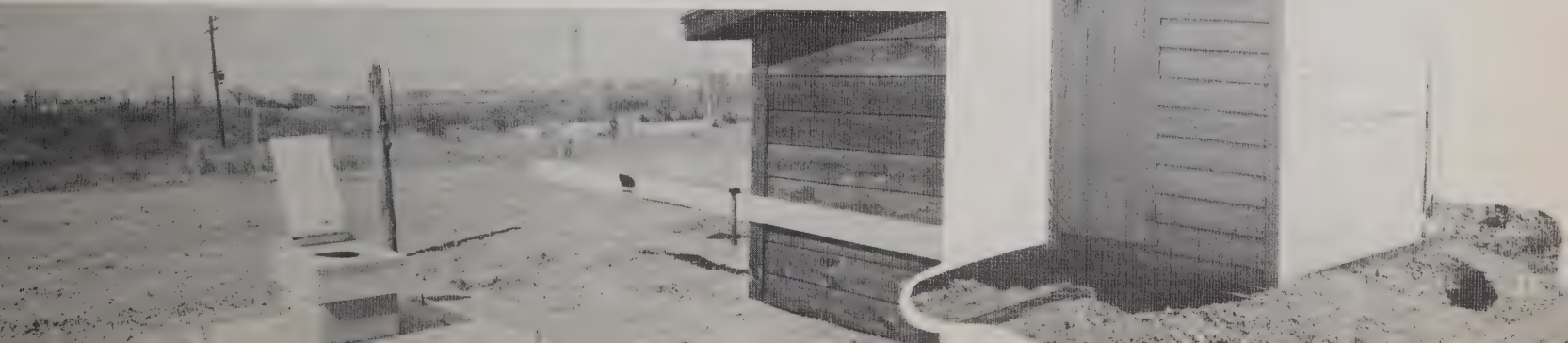
The WPA privy is built scientifically, according to designs prepared by the U. S. Public Health Service, so that flies, insects and vermin, carriers of typhoid, dysentery and other disease, cannot enter below the house. The floor and seat are made of one section of concrete. The wooden house is super-imposed. Arrangement of the seat top makes it difficult to leave the aperture uncovered when not in use.

The most important feature is the four feet deep concrete pit, which protects drinking water sources from pollution.

Riley's famed back house is, in fact, passing and disciples of Chick Sales would no longer be "specialists" unless they revised their plans to conform with the WPA Standard.

Privies

Health—continue
on page 26.



Miscell

Odds and ends, the "sh of life, things we had n life's horizons and its f empty gap, or even thin but can't afford—these. portant, to individuals,

WPA has brought into classification—five curb n nal" at Atlantic, comple State College.

How many people hav acre of the dead" and w done about it! But there has landscaped scores of dead sleep beneath clean

There are libraries, o historical sites—odds and large measure, now tha dividends.

Above: Dairy Test Farm near Willard.

Left: Barns for the Surry County Home.

Right: Waccamaw Lake pier.

Left below: Carolina Beach Boardwalks

Raleigh Amphitheatre—below

Below that: Newton Cemetery.



Below: At Robbinsville WPA constructed the School, Left; the Gymnasium, Center; Stone-veneered, the School, Right; Stone walls, walks, landscaping, the road in front completes the job—an air marker is on the center building roof.



ships and sealing-wax" and without which we would have many an need consciously enough all are tremendously im- munities and states.

y scores of things in this the "Little Port Termi- of the War Memorial at

tted the neglect of "the hat something could be machinery for it. WPA n every section and the

theatres, and restored of life that are, in such have them, unexpected



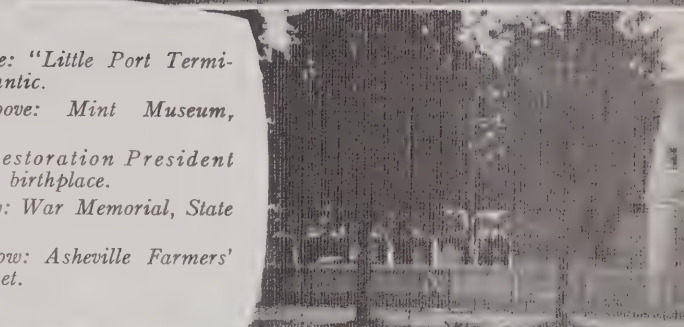
Left above: "Little Port Termi- nal", Atlantic.

Right above: Mint Museum, Charlotte.

Right: Restoration President Johnson's birthplace.

Left below: War Memorial, State College.

Right below: Asheville Farmers' curb market.



Under copy box: Hamlet and Leaksville Libraries—Charlotte Fire drill tower.

Below: Prison Camp in Wilkes

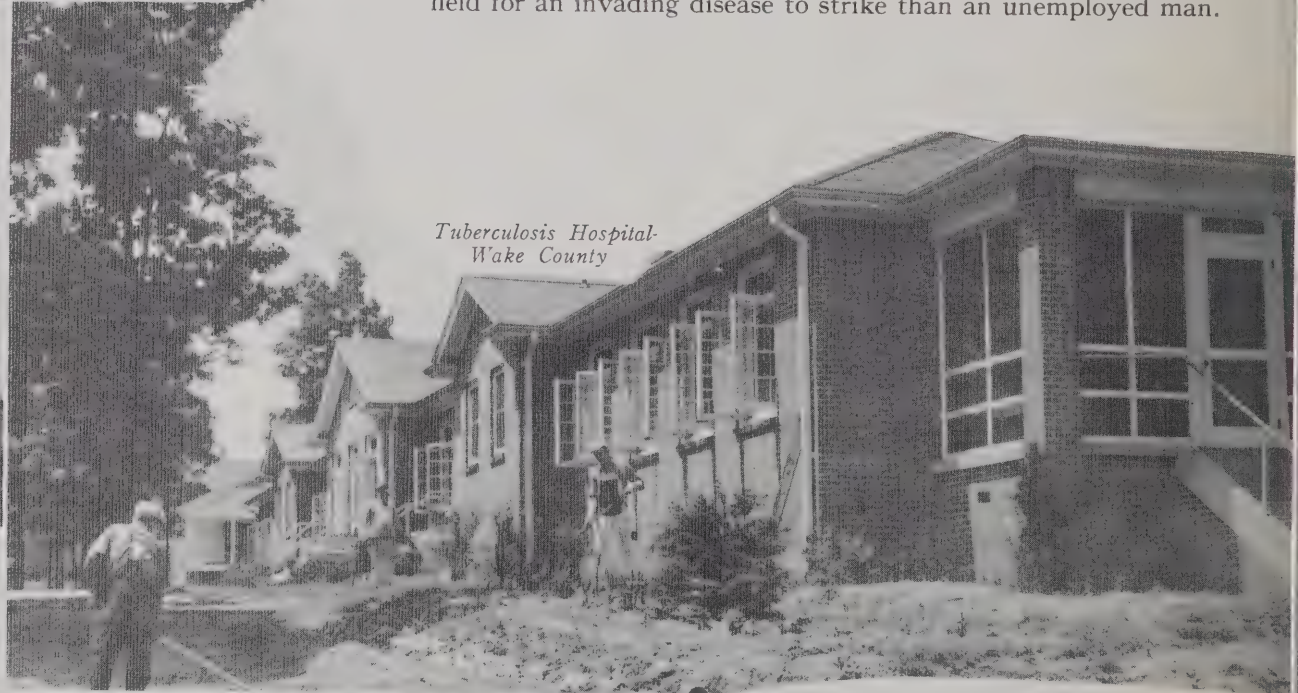
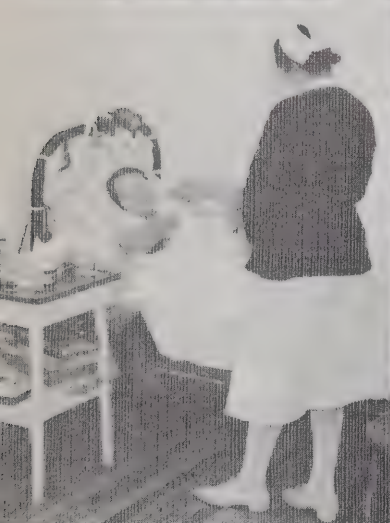




Craven County

Sanatoriums

On the other end of the health picture, curing where disease has already struck, there are **11 new hospitals**; there are **20** that were renovated and improved including the entire repainting of the State Hospital for the Insane at Raleigh. Untabulated man-hours of labor have gone into the fight, hours that otherwise would have been wasted, and a further menace checked since there is no riper field for an invading disease to strike than an unemployed man.



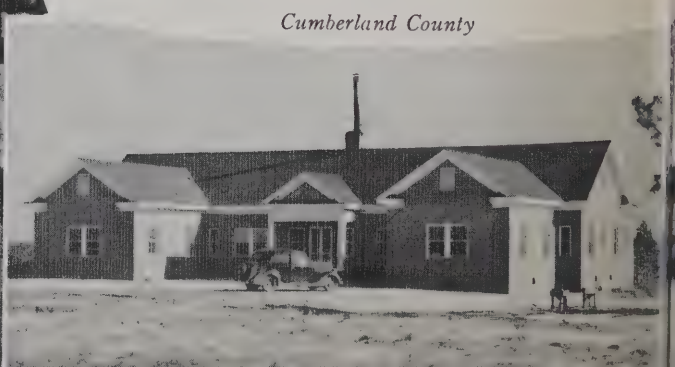
Tuberculosis Hospital-
Wake County



Boone

★★USA★★
WORK
PROGRAM
WPA

Cumberland County



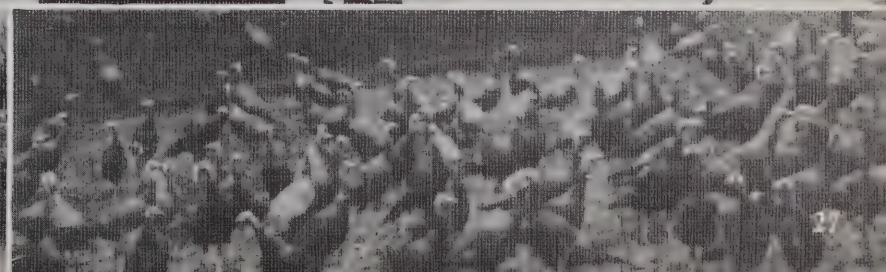
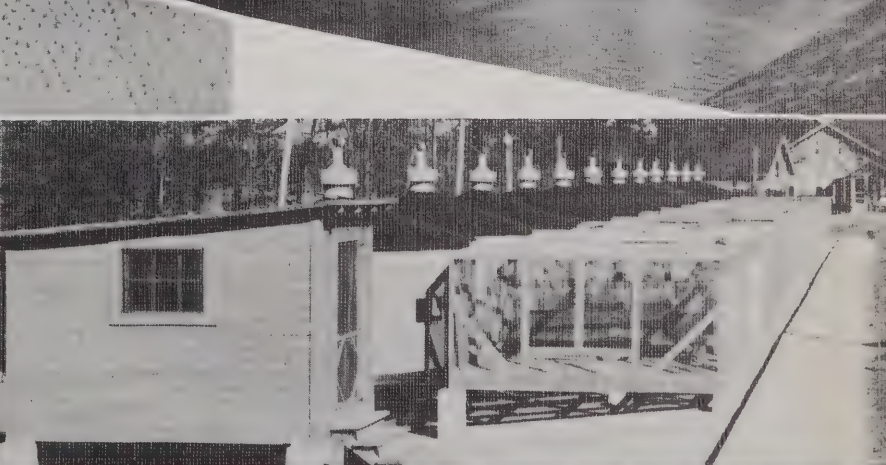
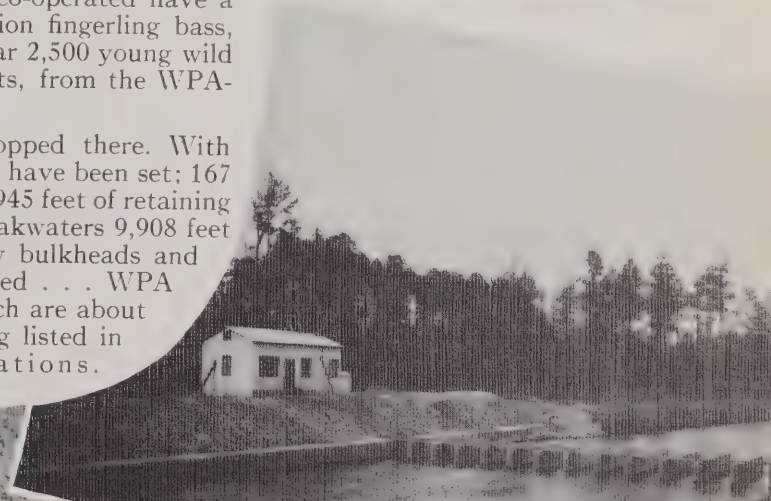


Once North Carolina's wide, prodigally-fished inland waters led in supplying oysters, even allowing other states to send fleets of boats to carry away oysters for planting. The industry dwindled to near the vanishing point . . .

Another day is dawning for the oyster fisherman. In co-operation with the Department of Conservation and Development, depleted oyster beds have been restored by planting, giving employment to idle oystermen and the assurance of a rehabilitation of an industry that has sustained them for generations.

Inland streams had become as scarce of fish as were the sounds of oysters, the uplands bare of trees and little wild game remained. State-maintained fish hatcheries with which WPA has co-operated have a capacity of three and a half million fingerling bass, trout and other game fish. Last year 2,500 young wild turkeys were placed in our forests, from the WPA-built hatchery.

CONSERVATION has not stopped there. With co-operating agencies 300,000 trees have been set; 167 miles of stream beds improved; 63,945 feet of retaining walls built, Levees, jetties and breakwaters 9,908 feet long built, and 1,100 feet of new bulkheads and 16,000 feet of bulkheads repaired . . . WPA has killed 173,223 rats, which are about as destructive as anything listed in the book of devastations.





*Independence Park Stadium,
Charlotte.*

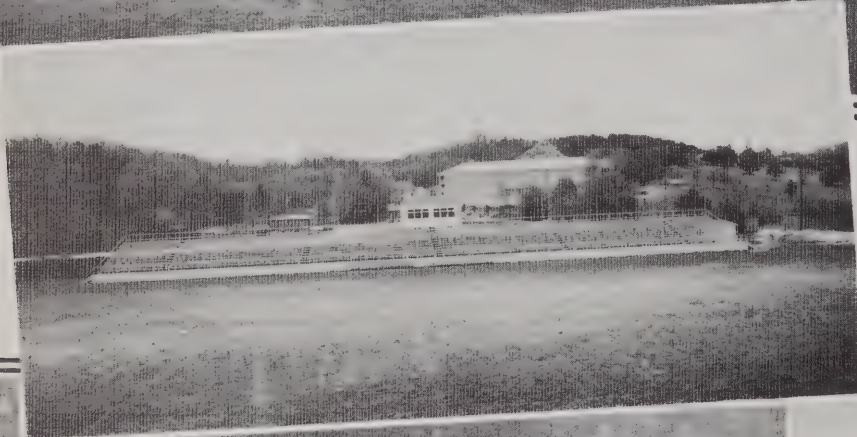
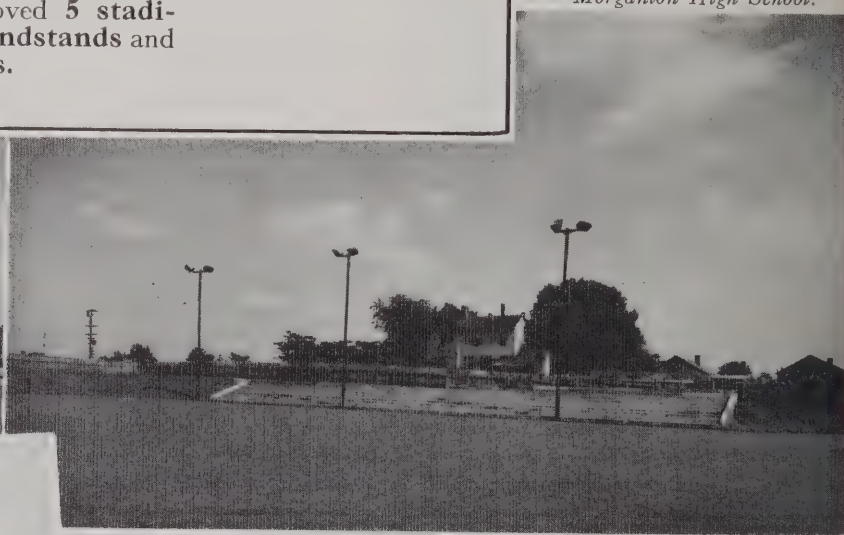
Recreation

Places to play are important. Our gregariousness does not include a taste for marching or regimented activities. We like to participate in and watch sports where individual competition holds sway. Except for a few of us, we must look to governmental units for places to play.

WPA workers have built 45, improved 5 stadiums, grandstands and bleachers.

Below: at Wilmington where the entire Fairground was built.

Morganton High School.



Appalachian State Teachers College—The Dormitory in the background was also a project.

Bowman Gray Memorial—Winston-Salem.



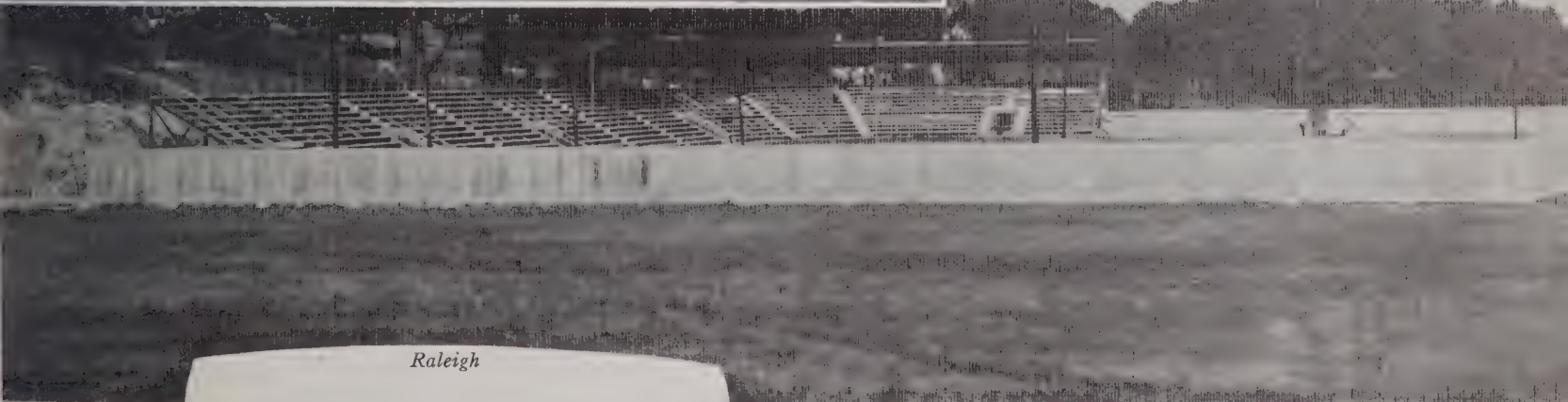
Scenes below and to the right are of Camp Betty Hastings, for working girls in Forsyth County.

Most of the **30** new and **45** improved **parks**; **119** new, **152** reconstructed, school and other **playgrounds**, resulting from work relief, are comprehensive in plan and execution. For example, Camp Betty Hastings includes an administration building, caretakers house, dining hall, 30 two-room cabins, infirmary, athletic field, sanitary facilities, 50 landscaped acres and a two and one-half acre lake; upon its shores is a bathhouse.



Lexington

Greenville



Raleigh

128 new—55 improved athletic fields

Wilson

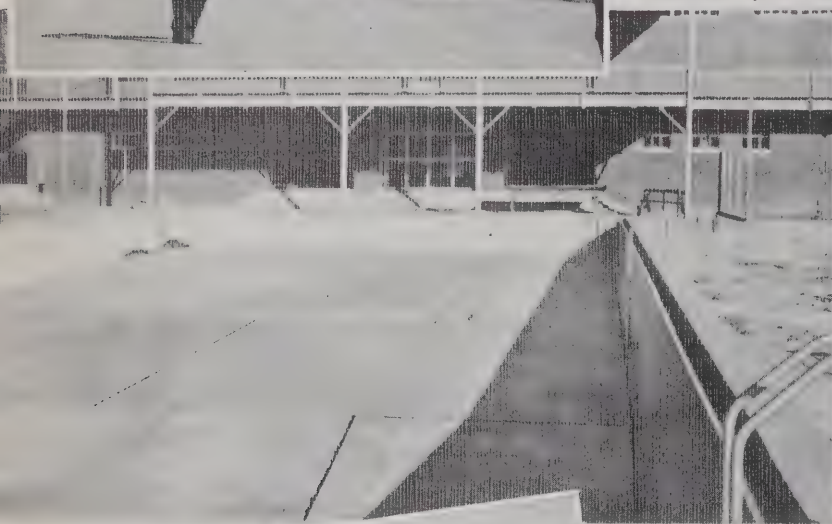




Above, Right and left: Monroe's Park.



Sections of Winston-Salem's Park.



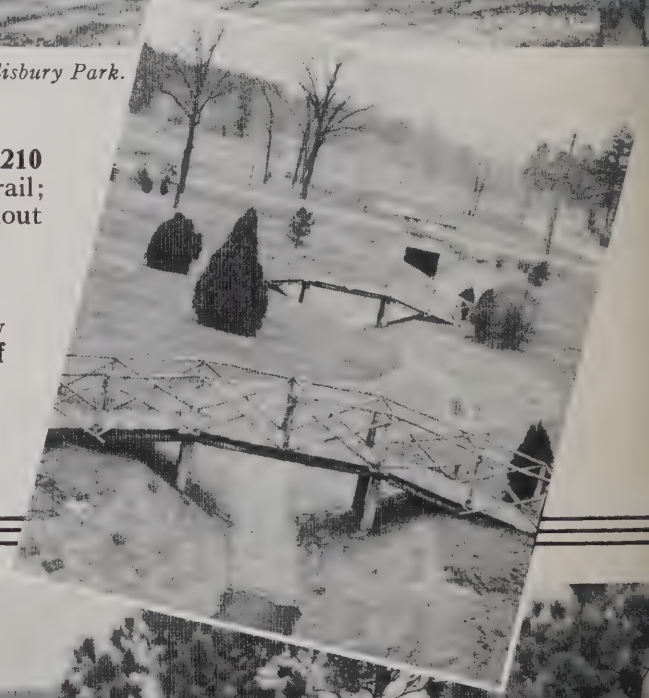
Salisbury Park.

WPA workers have left **210 TENNIS COURTS** in their trail; also public grounds throughout the state, landscaped.

From WPA labor: **8 new and 5 improved Golf Courses.**

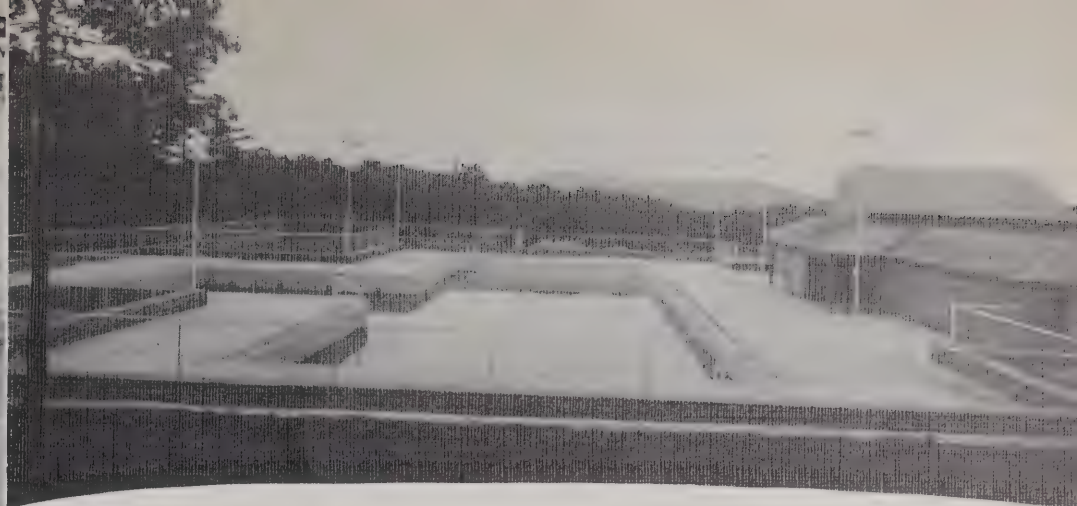


Hanes Park, Winston-Salem.



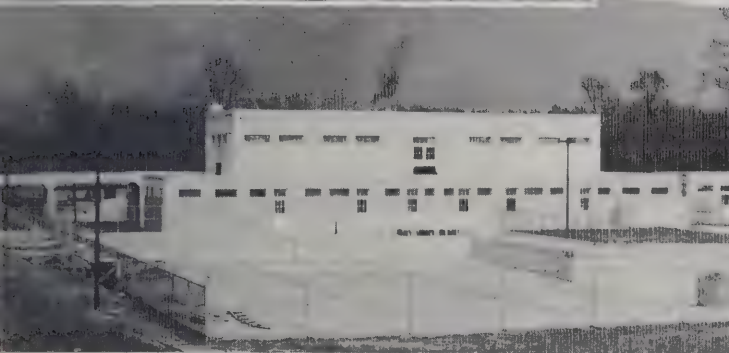
Wilmington's Municipal Golf Course and Club House.





Among WPA's contributions to Morrow Mountain State Park are the swimming pool and bathhouses.

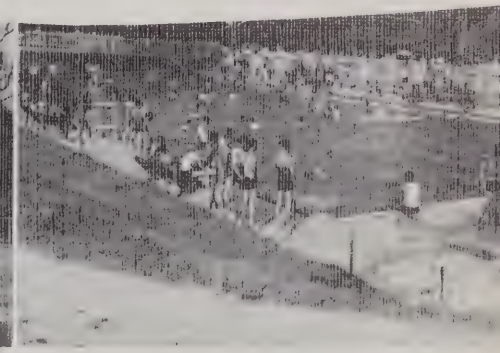
18 Swimming Pools — 7 Wading Pools



Charlotte



Williamston

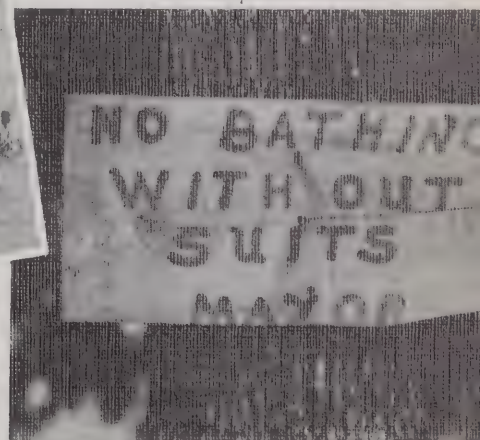


Durham



Raleigh

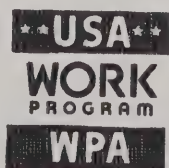
Insert and the sign below at Vanceboro's WPA-impounded lake.



Club and Bath house at Smoot's Beach, Laurinburg.



Wadesboro Golf Clubhouse.

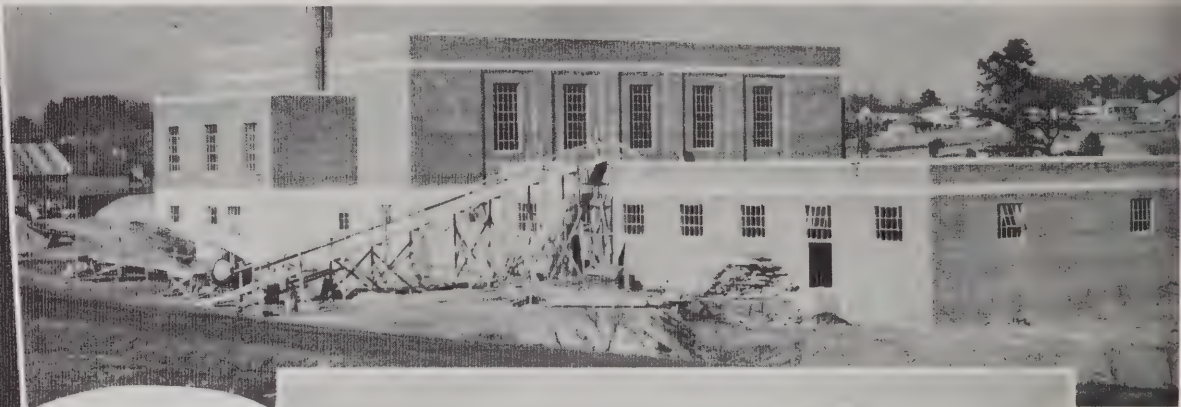




Mt. Gilead

79 New Gymnasiums—20 repaired

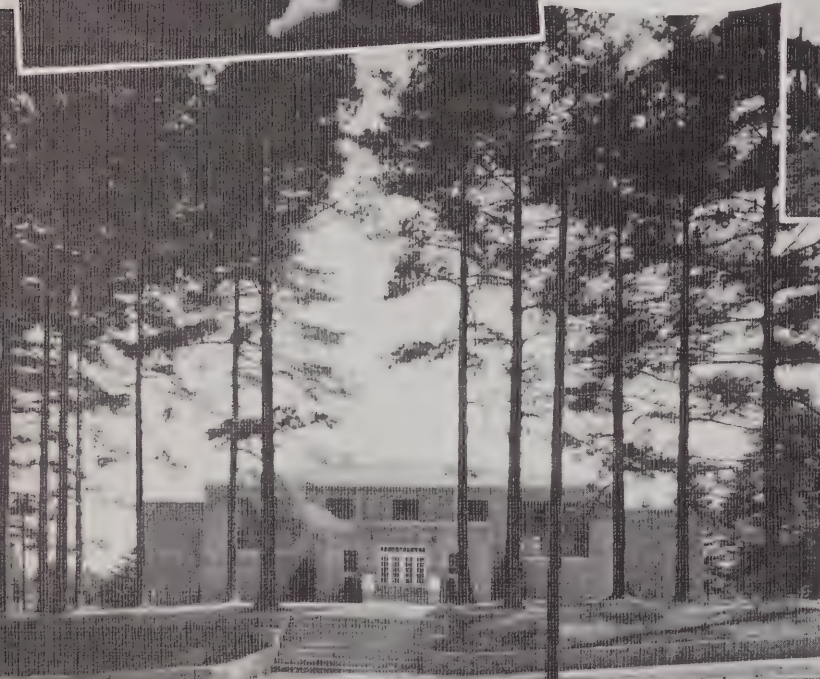
*Gymnasium and Swimming Pool, North Carolina
College for Negroes, Durham.*



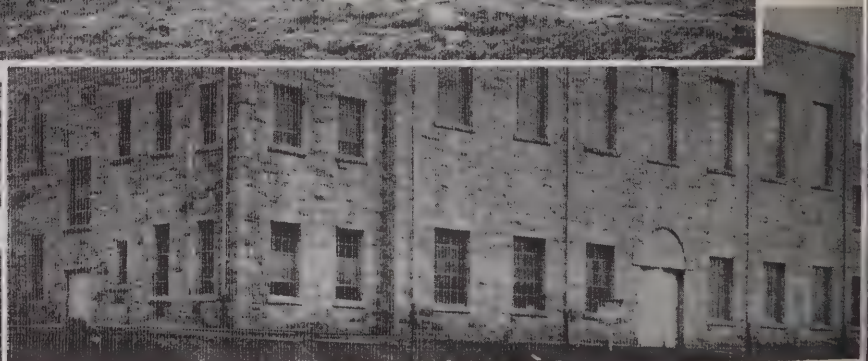
*Wake Forest High
School*



Hendersonville.



*Western North Carolina
Teachers College, Cullowee.*



Hamlet

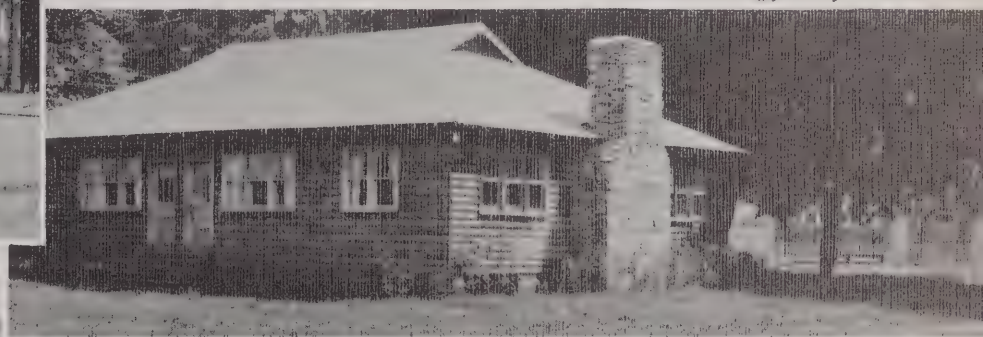


WPA employees have built 45 community halls for themselves and their neighbors. Many gymnasiums are also used as recreation centers.



Old Fort

Gymnasium Community building at Sylva, The WPA-built swimming facility is in the rear.



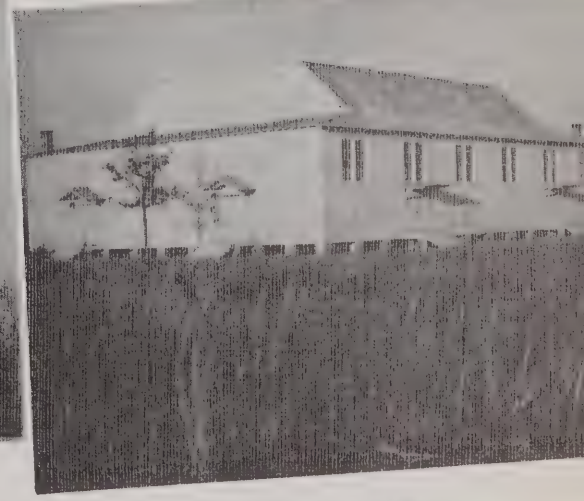
Allen Jay, Guilford County, Gymnasium



Rural Hall



Newland School obtained an Athletic field with this Gymnasium.



Warsaw Gymnasium—a vocational workshop is nearby

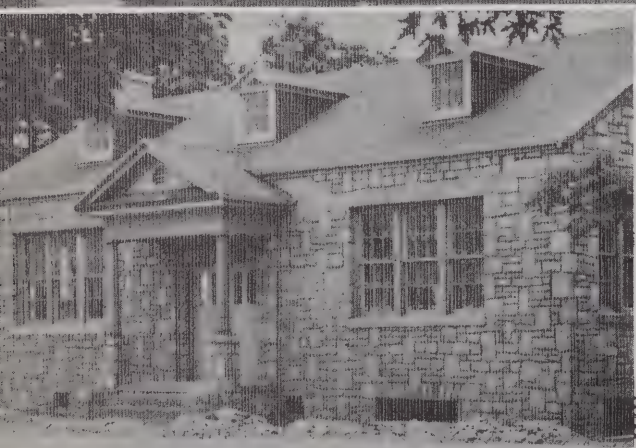




Manteo



High Point



North Wilkesboro

Community Buildings



Gastonia



Bryson City

Other recreation equipment includes 10 hand ball courts; band shell,
6 outdoor theaters.

Shelby's Civic Center.

Concord's Community House extends through an entire block.



Professional and Service Projects

Though a person is a woman or has a white collar around his neck, she or he can get just as hungry as a manual laborer. The child of an unemployed stenographer can suffer just as much as a child of a needy stone mason.

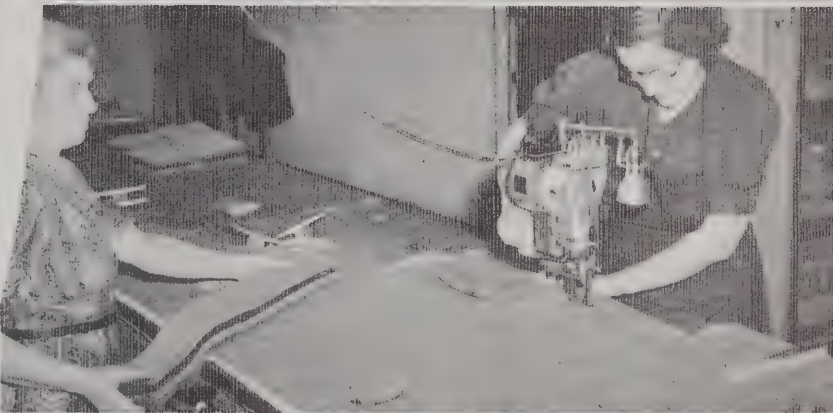
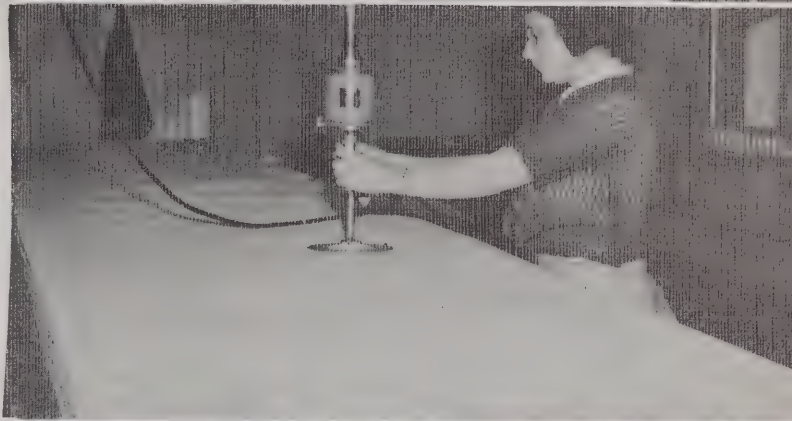
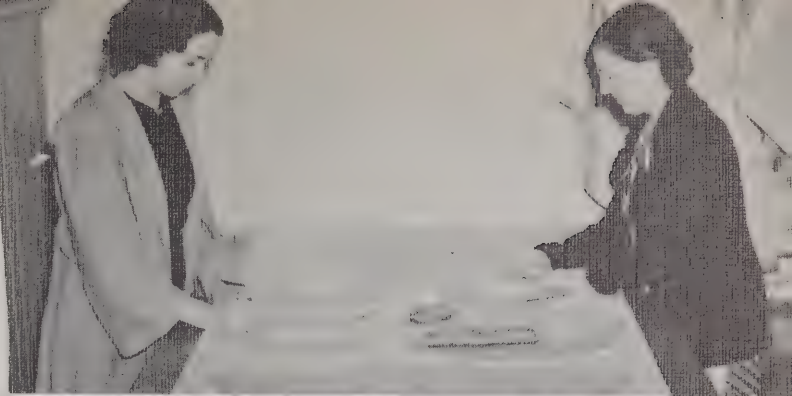
Also, in this realm of intangibles, WPA has turned manpower from being wasted into productiveness. The state is the richer for their labors.

As in the construction field, projects have been selected to which to assign the individual in accordance with past work experience or aptitude. Carpenters have not been given work digging ditches nor have teachers been placed as seamstresses.

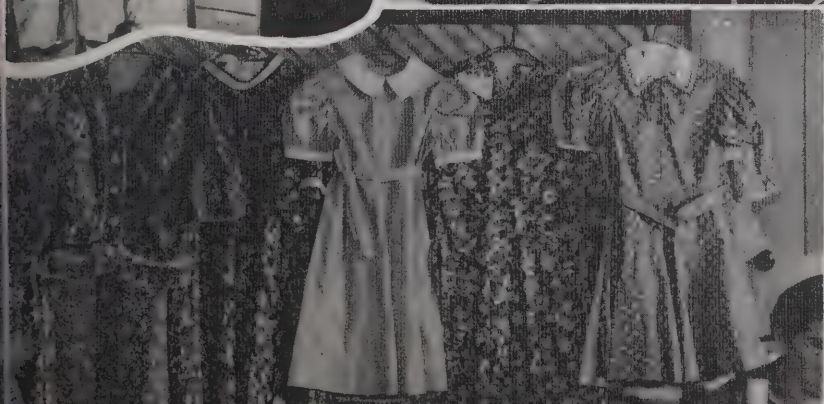
The way in which our unskilled women and "white collar" workers have contributed to the betterment of North Carolina are shown on this and the succeeding nine pages.

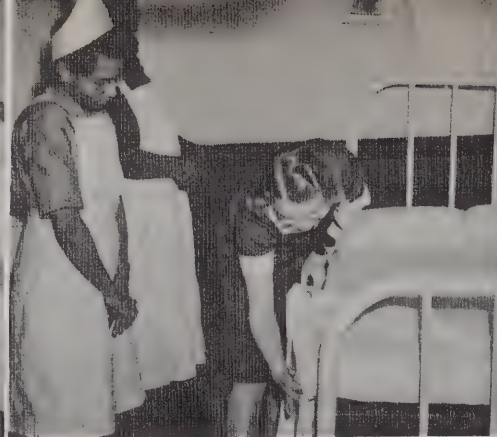
Nearly **six million** (5,983 015) **garments** have been made in **Sewing Rooms**, distributed to needy people, contributing to their comfort, self-respect.

Christmas toys for underprivileged children are sewing room by-products . . .



All material (as shown in the above sequence) is cut in six centers, assembled there and distributed to the 103 sewing rooms . . . The production is rapid, efficient . . .





The middle picture (above) is inservice training for Housekeepers' Aides—A service many WPA women can perform because it is a "trade", they know—The aides are assigned to needy homes where the head of the family is incapacitated and

there is no money with which to hire help—The aide tends baby, cooks, cleans and does all household chores—They have so served 258,782 times—Those in need have helped those in need—



Sewing has not monopolized the production field; 1,250,804 articles, other than garments, were made; such as mattresses, quilts, comforters, cot pads, furniture and the repairs thereof,

Christmas toys—These too, were given to those on the low rungs of our economic ladder.



Above: The woman "finishes" garments so that a boy, like the one at right, can go to school warm, unashamed.



Household workers training.



Humanity is the keynote for many service projects. It is the keystone of the **gardening, canning, school lunch** enterprise.

Hungry children do not fit in with the scheme of things American. Advanced as we are, thousands of our children would have suffered, obtained twisted outlooks on life, stayed in (or away from) school with empty stomachs. Thanks to WPA, local sponsors and the distribution of surplus commodities, not one child in 712 schools in 91 counties need do that.

WPA women workers, who could cook, have prepared and served over 18 and one-half million school lunches. Three-fourths of those lunches have been free to those who could not pay for perhaps the only balanced meal of the day. Particularly undernourished children are, also, given breakfast as soon as they reach school.

The gardening and canning section has grown and preserved (for school lunches) 454,231 quarts and 120,076 pounds of foodstuff.



WPA workers have distributed **surplus commodities**, (foodstuffs, clothing, etc.) in all counties throughout the entire period.



White and Negro Literacy Classes.



Education

Education for those of any age—seeking it—must have a definite place in our democracy.

During the past trying years our people in need have asked for sustenance for bodily needs—and strangely, for more knowledge. The WPA Education program has supplied both. To an average of 775 unemployed teachers, work has been given.

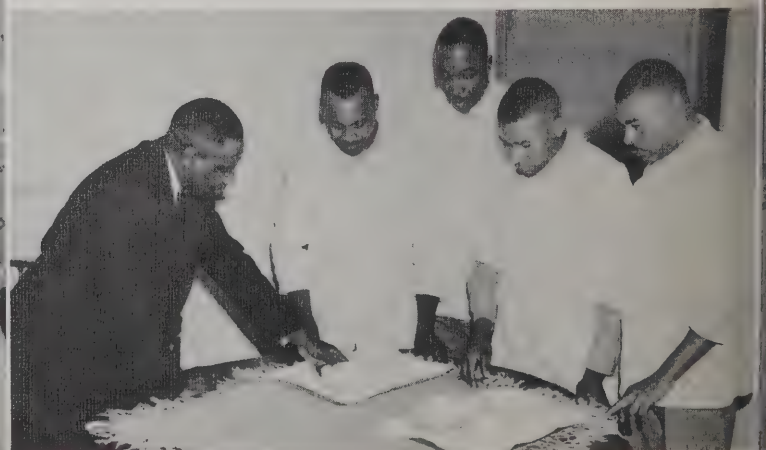
They have not erected armories but they have built richer lives, better citizens.

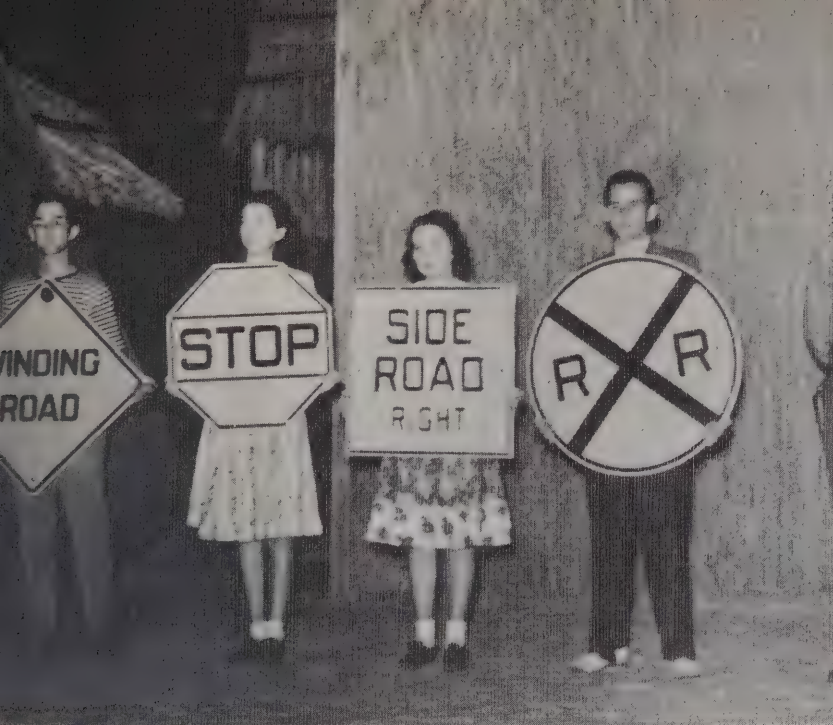
Developing the state's human resources, they have taught 167,377 in the seven phase program embracing literacy, homemaking, parent, vocational, workers', general adult education and nursery schools.

Though North Carolina can be proud of many things, it could never boast of its lack of illiterates. Denied that privilege in their youth, 73,968 now know the mystery of the written word. These with others have been advancing in functional literacy.



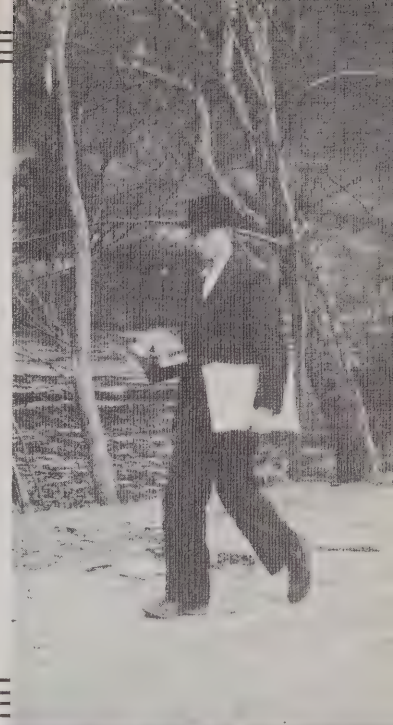
Typing, handicraft, etc. are vocational subjects. At left is a class in looping—a hosiery making process—from which many have obtained private employment. Above is a domestic training course. Below: being instructed as butlers . . .





The appalling death rate on our highways shows the need for knowledge of safe driving, including traffic regulations—At left is a tableau at a **safe driving school** "commencement." Our motor lanes will be safer for 3,655 having "graduated" in safe driving practices.

Right: Teachers have their problems. This one walks 24 miles a day to conduct his classes.



Women are taught sanitation, hygiene, budgeting, sewing—all of the items necessary to stretch low incomes to make a house a home.

Parent visitations are invaluable to show them how to obtain a better life for the family.

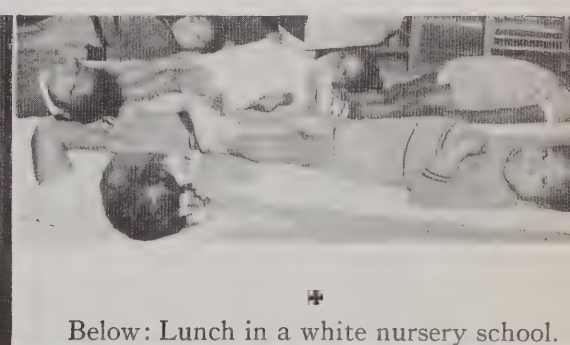
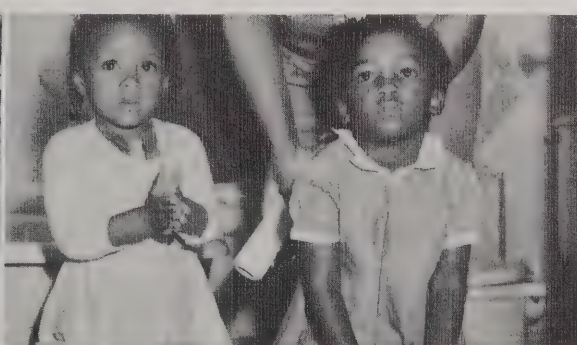


Nursery Schools

The beginning of the road to healthier, happier, better lives has been smoothed for 1,350 children, three through five years old. The Education Program has operated 20 Nursery Schools,

separately for whites and negroes. All children are selected from relief families.

The day in a negro nursery school is shown. After the children are delivered at 8:30, comes playtime; then washing up for lunch—lunch with milk aplenty—a nap—then story telling and playing till time to go home.



Below: Lunch in a white nursery school.





Bookmending

Library Service

Good books are essential to the continuous process of education.

This account supplements the school libraries carried on in all counties in the state by the Department of Public Instruction.

Otherwise, before the WPA Library Project, 41 counties were without library service, while 26 counties had only partial service. After WPA, all 100 counties have such service in 159 public libraries. Besides, the project operates in 549 school units.

Workers, other than librarians, have repaired, restored to usefulness 4,206,437 library books, catalogued 92,411 volumes.

Books are carried to rural homes, cross-road stores, places without libraries, by sixteen "bookmobiles."

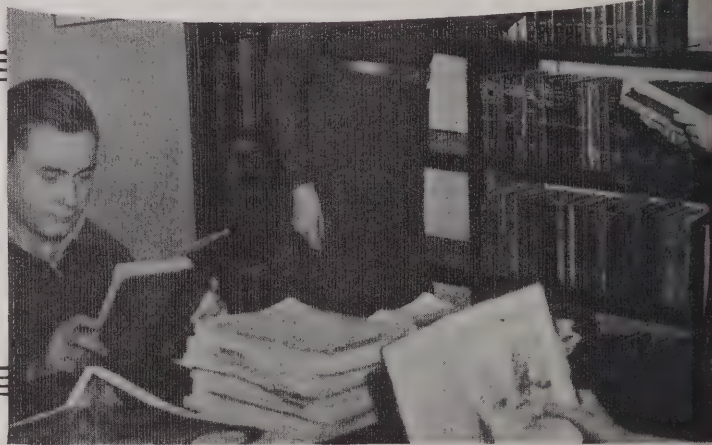
Two and three-quarter million volumes have been circulated.



Bookmobile

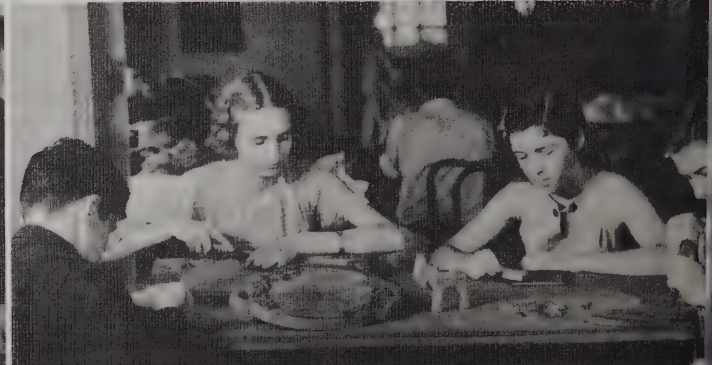
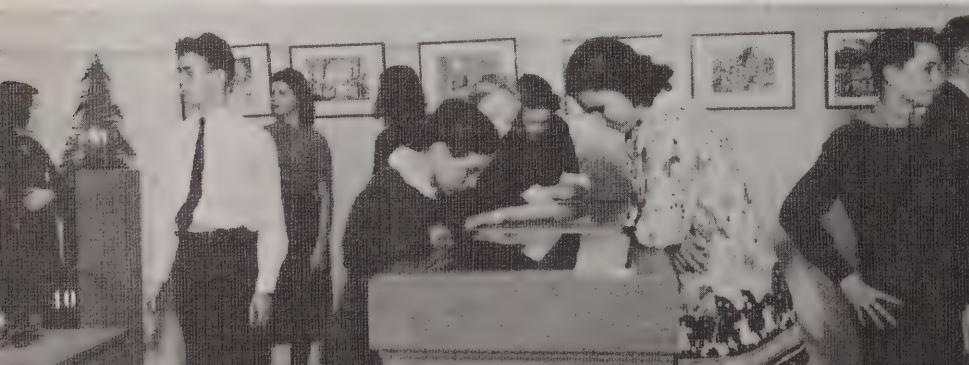


Public and School Libraries



Art

The art project has had teaching as its main motif. An average of 1,200 children, yearly, have been instructed in painting, woodwork, handicraft, block printing and art appreciation—Demonstrative galleries have been maintained in Greenville, where puppetry has been outstanding, Raleigh, Greensboro, Manteo, Winston-Salem, Sanford and Wilmington. In the latter city, the well-rounded program of The Museum of Art has been a most important civic asset.



Music

At first, one main endeavor of the music project was the development of the North Carolina Symphony Orchestra—Improving times caused many of the group to obtain work with private bands.

The only group now maintained is the well-received Greensboro band of 30 pieces.

The other 45 musicians, having work by reason of the project, are teaching music to school children, organizing and directing bands, drum and bugle corps.



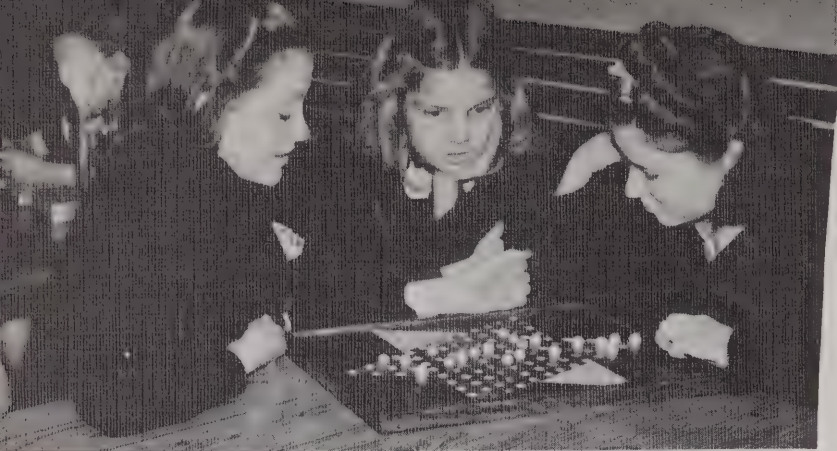
The 18 Negro Choral Groups have been organized by Nell Hunter. Their performances have been widely acclaimed. The picture below is a chorus as it entrained for Washington to sing at a White House entertainment.



Clerical

In ninety-six counties public records have been indexed, cross-indexed and copied. Volumes by the hundreds, deed books, vital statistics and the like were nearing destruction. They have been preserved for posterity—while the accessibility to those records has been greatly enhanced.





Recreational Leadership

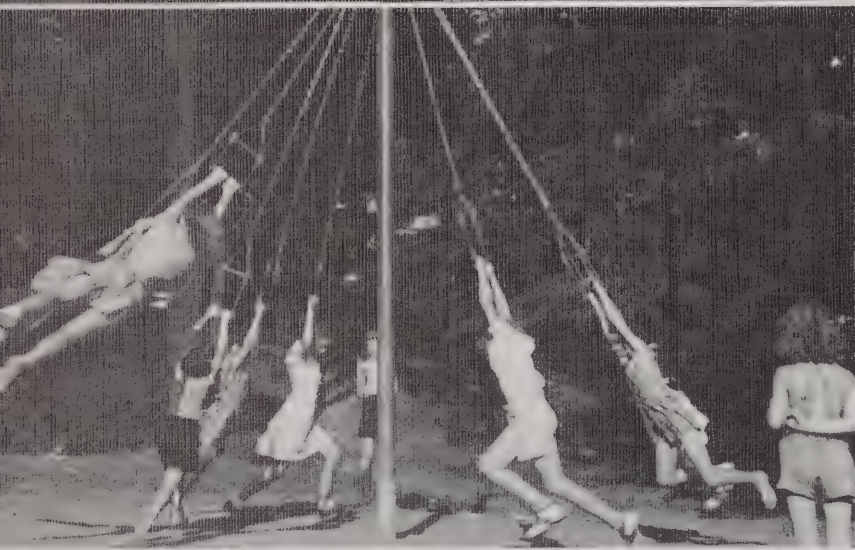
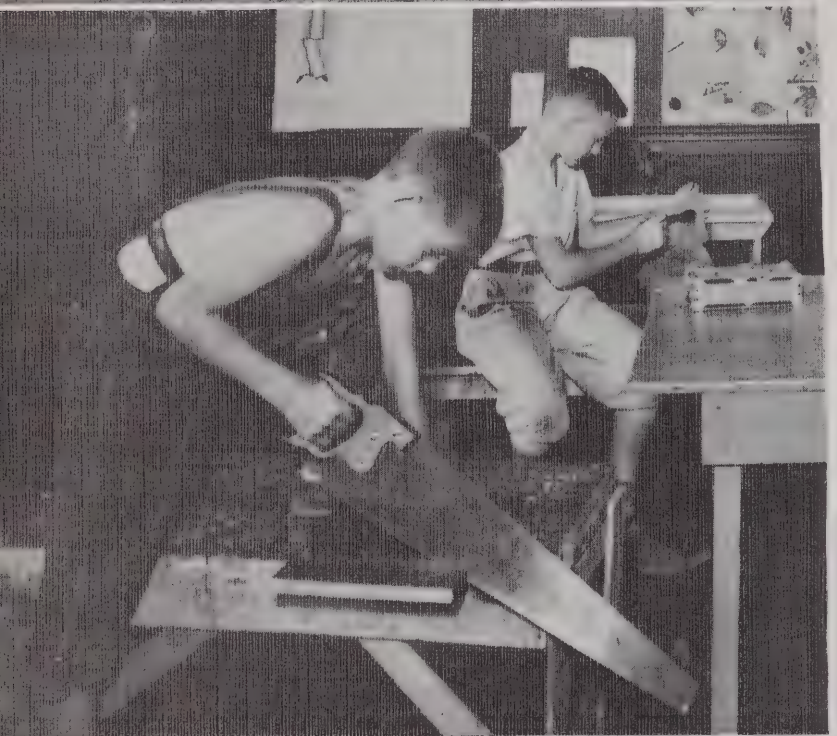
The masses are dependent for recreation, facilities and leadership, upon provisions made by municipalities.

Treks to seashore and mountain is not within the means of low income people. For the usual vacationist, a week or two out of each 52 weeks, crowds in too much exercise, suntan, everything. For year around diversion, he must look to what he finds in his home community.

The physical aids have been sketched. The Recreation project concerns itself with leadership—teaching young and old “the art of living together” and how to spend leisure time joyfully, profitably.

Before WPA, only 6 cities had permanent recreation programs.

Now WPA operates 172 units in 82 towns and cities—with sports, indoor games, crafts, dramatics, rythm bands, camps, community sings and almost everything tending towards wholesome off hours; 542 recreation leaders direct a total of 572,648 men, women and children; monthly, in leisure activities.



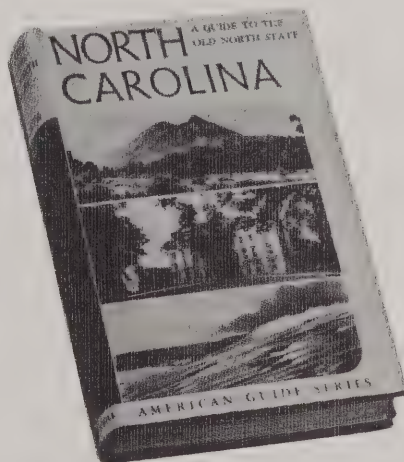
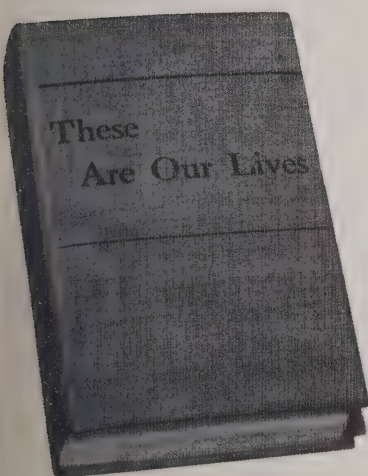
Writers

"For the first time in its whole history North Carolina has an adequate guide book. Indeed, it is more than that. For the native North Carolinian who needs no guide, this book is the best brief general reference book about the State of North Carolina that has ever been published."—News and Observer.

New York Times Book Review: "Their true stories, as told to members of the Federal Writers' Project, are stranger than most fiction that has been written against a background of Southern scenes. Textile workers are the heroes of life histories that are told with the simplicity of a Chekhov; share croppers, tenant farmers, landlords and workers at many odd jobs, come vividly to life. The result is one of the most revealing books that has been written on folkways that largely make the South what it is . . . The Federal Writers' Project has produced a book that is as important as any that has been written since the cultural renaissance dawned below the Potomac. The writers who contributed to it deserve well of the future."—(Twenty of the thirty-five stories were written in North Carolina.) "These Are Our Lives".

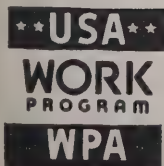


Presenting first copy of North Carolina Guide book to Governor Clyde R. Hoey. The others: E. J. Bjorkman, Supervisor Writers' Project; C. C. McGinnis, May E. Campbell, Director Professional and Service Projects, and R. Bruce Etheridge, Director North Carolina Department Conservation and Development, the sponsor.



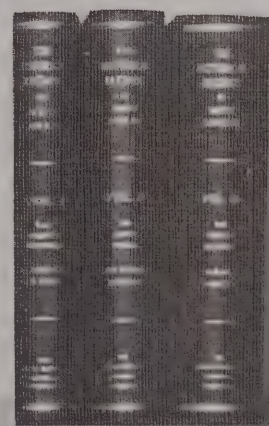
The North Carolina section of the Intra-coastal Waterway Guide was prepared by WPA writers of this State.

Historical Records Survey



"The series will be of great value to genealogists, historians, sociologists, lawyers and others who have occasion to use county records. The records in our county courthouses touch upon almost every phase of life".

—Dr. C. C. Crittenden.





Preparing material for instruction in the public schools by visual aids.



These are the District Managers (except as noted) who are the administrative heads of the 9 WPA districts—Headquarters are indicated: Front: Lee A. Wallace (Williamston), A. E. Perry, Assistant Director of Operations, L. J. Jordan (Wilmington), E. W. Cole, (Winston-Salem), Glenn L. Bobbitt, Director of Operations.

Back: T. P. Richardson (Charlotte), A. H. Kennedy (Albemarle), C. M. Crutchfield (North Wilkesboro), A. F. Weaver, Jr. (Asheville), Jas. A. McGeady (Durham), D. B. Black (Smithfield).

Surveys

A swimming pool photograph shows what WPA workers have done. Pictures cannot adequately tell the story of how governmental agencies were benefitted by the several survey projects.

In 13 cities, the **Real Property Survey** is complete. Those municipalities now have a basis for planning expansion of utilities, zoning, slum clearance, fire protection.

The North Carolina League of Municipalities has sponsored three projects, which it deemed vital to good government. They are: **The Municipal Practices Survey**, now operating in 200 cities and towns; **The Codification of Municipal**

Charters and Ordinances—30 local governmental units have taken advantage of this service; **The Installation of Adequate Police Records**, now carried forward in eight cities.

Seven volumes have been published as the work of the **Federal Archives Survey**.

Tax Maps are being plotted by land surveyors, tabulators and aerial photographers.

The Youth Survey—what is happening to our school children—will be published in April. The work is finished.

Archeological and Mineral Surveys have been run.

An interview on the Real Property Survey



Copying material—Municipal Practices Survey





Aviation

Here is how the helping strength of WPA has advanced the development of aviation in North Carolina. Above in the great U. S. Coast Guard Airbase at Elizabeth City and below (right) heavy grading in rolling country to make Hickory a smooth airport.



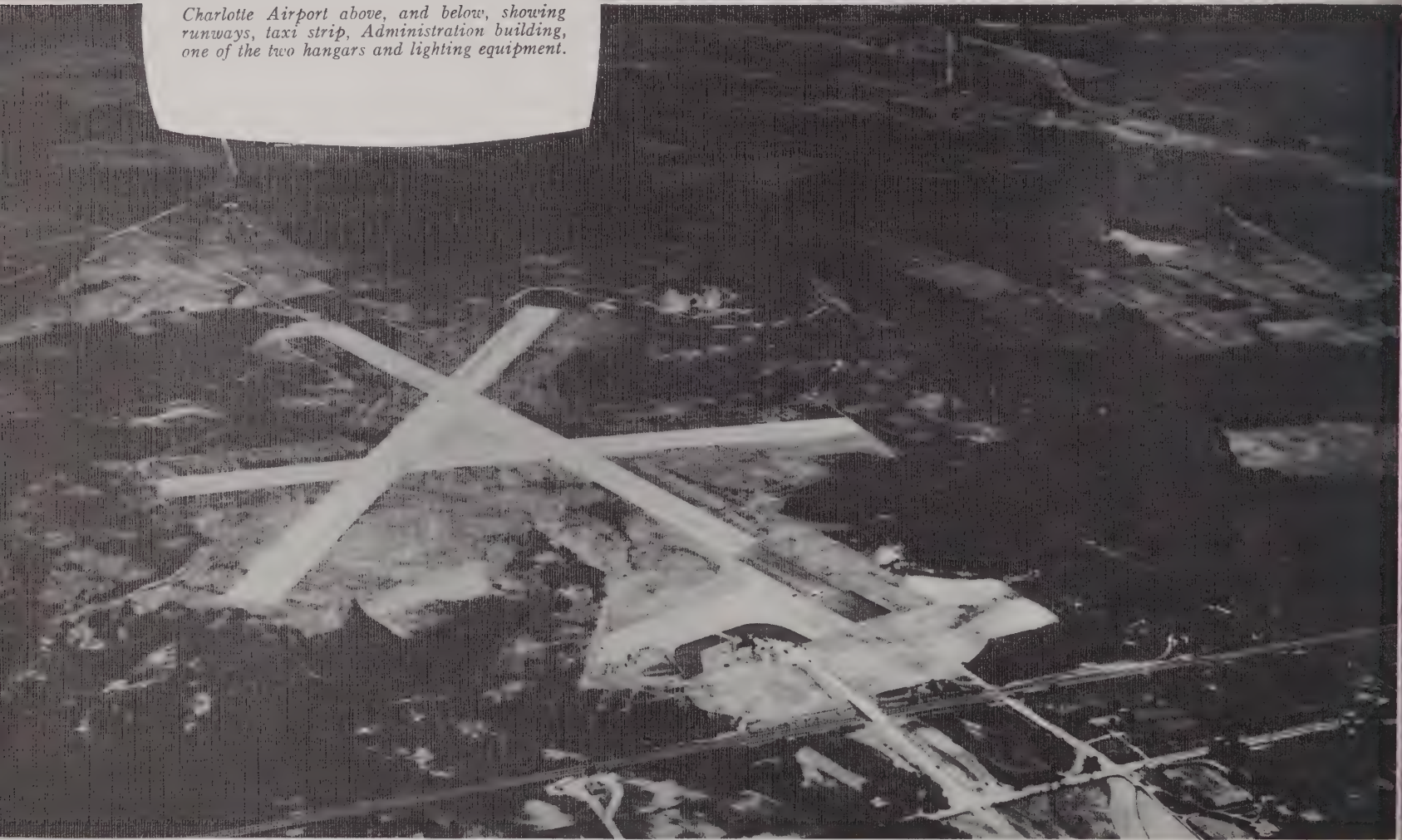
Administration Building, Greensboro Airport

Drainage at New Hanover Airport, Wilmington





Charlotte Airport above, and below, showing runways, taxi strip, Administration building, one of the two hangars and lighting equipment.



Besides the 11 Airport Jobs, over 400 Aerial sign posts, called air markers, guide those of the air . . .



At the left a scene during the dedication of WPA-built Airport at Knollwood in the Sandhills, and, below, nightly throng gathered in the great outdoor theatre on Roanoke Island, birthplace of the Nation, to witness performance of "The Lost Colony."



From their seats in the great, WPA-built outdoor theatre on Roanoke Island more than a quarter of a million people, among them the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, waiting for the light to come up on the evening's performance of the historic drama which re-creates the first tragic chapter of English-speaking civilization in America, have looked out across the dark waters of Roanoke Sound to the winged pylon that crowns the hill that was the cradle of aviation.

By night the great memorial to the Wright Brothers atop Kill Devil Hill glows like a jewel against the sea beyond and against the purple sky of the night, and instinctively to the thoughts of them who wait in the gloom of the great theatre comes reflective wonder that in the chance of history that two of the Nations' great landmarks should be closely spaced, here within sight of each other—the Birthplace of the Nation and the Birthplace of Aviation.

The eight hundred and fifty two feet of that first flight of that fragile thing of bamboo and cheese cloth has lengthened, now, into more than eight thousand miles in sustained flight, continents have been made as near as adjoining counties were a generation ago. The earth is crossed with the lanes of their flight, and is dotted with harbors where they find haven, and at night the sky is marked for them as are these waters, with beacons and with sign-posts . . . Atop the great pylon yonder a long finger of light beckons them home . . .

It has been the privilege of WPA to have a hand in the advancement of aviation in North Carolina. Within ten minutes of this cradle of aviation, as a ship flies, there is now approaching completion the most modern air base owned by the United States Coast Guard, and within the boundaries of the State there are more than a score of modern airports, completed or nearing completion, with an aggregate area of more than 3,000 acres, with concrete runways and all the facilities that servicing a ship of the air requires . . . Runways

of these airports total 19,405 feet in length, or 21 times the distance of the first flight.

Markers, aerial sign-posts, have been installed at 443 points within the state and by just glancing down, the aeronaut can, within a minute or so, always orient himself if he should be confused in the reckoning of his course. Beside these airports of the first rank, WPA has helped with fields that are classed as emergency fields. Altogether, in the lack of any other agency equipped to cope with the needs of an advancing means of transportation and communication, the WPA has been an incalculable help to aviation in its most critical decade of development.

And helping as it has to make man's dream of wings real, in no lesser degree has the WPA been helpful in America's repossession of the forgotten dream out of which grew the beginnings of its civilization. "The Lost Colony" has become an American institution.

WPA has co-operated with each season's production, and will co-operate again this year with the fourth season's presentation of the historic drama which begins on the night of Saturday, June 29, and continues five nights each week through Labor Day. Spectators must pass through reconstructed Fort Raleigh, a National Shrine completed by WPA.

